

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PRESIDENTIAL AND EXECUTIVE OFFICE ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

HON. JOHN L. MICA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate that as one of its last actions this historic 104th Congress will pass the Presidential and Executive Office Accountability Act. In one of its first legislative actions, this Congress took the unprecedented step of making itself subject to the same laws that govern private citizens and businesses. Now, this legislation, which I introduced, will make the White House obey those laws, too.

When the President signs this bill, the last plantation where American civilians toil beyond the reach of some of the basic labor and employment laws imposed on private enterprise will have fallen. As a result of the Congressional Accountability Act and this legislation, the political branches of government will be required to wrestle with the same knotty problems that private businesses face every day. They will face compliance with the same laws and edicts imposed on all Americans.

Make no mistake, Mr. Speaker, the bill we are passing today is not nearly as strong as the bill this House passed by a vote of 410 to 5 on September 24, 1996. It has been watered down in a number of areas, mostly as a result of administration pressure. Unlike Congress and the private sector, the White House will have the option of following the Federal sector version of some of these employment laws. That is, rather than obey the same law as the legislative branch and American businesses, the President may take advantage of special variations of those laws that apply to the executive branch.

Some very important provisions have been stripped altogether. One was a long overdue revision of the definition of "special government employee." These special government employees—who often serve without pay—are subject to conflict-of-interest statutes and financial disclosure requirements. Such checks on the activities of volunteer advisers to the President and White House employees are indispensable for safeguarding the integrity of governmental processes and decisions. Yet ambiguities in existing law were exploited by the Clinton White House and Justice Department to hold that Harry Thomason, whose questionable activities have been documented in the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight's report on the Travelgate scandal, was not a special government employee.

The President needs his personal and confidential advisers, but the American people need to hold such people accountable. Harry Thomason and other political operatives used this White House like a personal office annex. He should have been accountable to the ethics laws, conflict of interest, and other measures that ensure the integrity of the highest offices in the land. These abuses must be stopped.

Mr. Speaker, the bill this House passed on the 24th would have made it clear that such people are to be considered special government employees. Under that bill, they would have been subject to conflict-of-interest rules and financial disclosure requirements. It would have prevented future abuses. But those provisions have been stripped from the bill we will pass today. When the next Congress convenes, I will again introduce legislation to make future Harry Thomasons accountable to the American people.

Another key provision of the House-passed bill that is not found in the version passed by the Senate required the President to appoint a chief financial officer for the Executive Office of the President. The chief financial officer, which is found in other agencies throughout the Government, would review and audit the White House's financial systems and records. The Travelgate, Filegate, and hearings related to other White House scandals highlighted the shortcomings in this White House's financial responsibility.

We will need to strengthen this law during the 105th Congress. During our hearings last year, we learned that the White House's financial operations lacked structure, so we could not achieve accountability. Sometimes, the White House paid for equipment it no longer needed. Other times, it paid for items that were never delivered. These hearings also revealed other egregious examples of waste and abuse because accounting controls were so poor the White House Communications Agency recently had \$14.5 million in unvalidated obligations. The Department of Defense's inspector general reported that the Agency paid only 17 percent of its bills on time, so taxpayers got stuck for penalties and interest on the other 83 percent of its obligations.

The House-passed bill also included provisions, advanced by Government Management, Information, and Technology Subcommittee Chairman Representative STEPHEN HORN and Representative CHARLES BASS, that would have placed an inspector general in the White House. The White House opposed this provision, even though other Government agencies must comply.

If you can believe it, Mr. Speaker, the same people who put a bar bouncer and political trickster in charge of White House personnel security insisted that they do not need to meet the same oversight standards as the rest of the Government. With the gross mismanagement and lack of accountability that we have uncovered in this White House, I can assure you that I will pursue these matters vigorously in the next Congress.

RELOCATION OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak in regard to the colloquy between Mr.

LIGHTFOOT and Mr. TOM COBURN concerning the relocation of the Federal Communications Commission into the Portals Building, in Washington DC, and enter into the RECORD a letter from the Administrator of General Services Administration about this issue. In addition to summarizing the court proceedings which ruled that GSA reinstate the space procurement and proceed with the planned move for the FCC into the Portals, the Administrator of GSA details the costs associated with any delay in the move.

ADMINISTRATOR,
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, DC, October 7, 1996.

Hon. ROBERT KERREY,

Ranking Minority Member, Subcommittee on
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Gov-
ernment, Committee on Appropriations, U.S.
Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR KERREY: I am writing to express my most serious concerns regarding the delay of the consolidation of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) at the Portals Complex in Washington, DC. This move was the subject of colloquies on the floors of the House and Senate on September 28, 1996, and September 30, 1996, respectively. Because I do not believe the colloquies reflected critical pertinent information, I would like to request that this letter be added to the RECORD. The Court of Federal Claims issued a specific ruling on this matter that was upheld by the U.S. Court of Appeals. Furthermore, a delay of the FCC's relocation will cost the Government over \$19 million annually in rental costs.

It is in the best interest of the Federal Government to consolidate the FCC at the Portals complex for the following reasons:

1. The Federal courts instructed the General Services Administration (GSA) to award a lease at the Portals for the FCC, and GSA has complied with their instructions.

2. GSA signed a 20-year firm-term lease with Portals to consolidate the FCC headquarters. If the FCC is not relocated to Portals, it will cost the Federal Government more than \$19 million annually for each year that the space remains vacant, with no resulting benefits.

3. The FCC is currently located in seven locations in Washington, DC. This has resulted in increased operating costs. Relocation to a consolidated site will eliminate this costly and undesirable condition.

4. The FCC's current space requirements are consistent with their space in the Portals Complex.

5. The Federal Government will pay \$31.99 per rentable square foot (rsf) (\$38.47 per occupiable square foot (osf)) for the FCC lease consolidation. This is below the amount authorized by the Congress (\$32.30 per rsf). In addition, this is at the low end of the rental range in Washington, DC, which is \$29 to \$40 per rsf.¹

¹Note: GSA utilizes two space measurements in lease prospectuses, occupiable and rentable square feet, (osf) and (rsf), respectively. OSF is a national standard for GSA, and is the space which is available for use by an agencies personnel or furnishings excluding hallways, restrooms, and vertical penetrations such as elevators and stairwells. RSF is usually a larger area than osf, and is calculated by measuring from inside wall to inside wall excluding any vertical penetrations.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

6. Both the House and Senate Public Works Committees authorized the consolidation of the FCC headquarters, indicating congressional support for the project.

Since 1987, the General Services Administration (GSA) has attempted to consolidate the FCC headquarters from dispersed locations in Washington, DC. On July 9, 1987, GSA submitted a lease prospectus totaling 260,416 osf for the FCC headquarters. The prospectus was authorized by the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation on September 23, 1987.

Subsequent to the approval of the lease prospectus, the FCC's space needs grew because of new programs such as the Cable Television Consumer Protection Act of 1992. As a result of this growth, GSA canceled the lease procurement on February 10, 1992. At the time of the cancellation, GSA had selected Parcel 49C Limited Partnership (Portals) as the successful offeror. The Parcel 49C Limited Partnership sued GSA because of the canceled lease procurement. On February 28, 1994, the Court of Federal Claims ruled in favor of 49C Limited Partnership, and returned the lease procurement to the point prior to lease award. In response to GSA's argument that resolution was necessary to accommodate the FCC's space needs, the Federal Circuit ruled specifically that rescission was not in the public interest and would "result in further, unnecessary expenditures of Government resources," and that the existing award could accommodate the FCC's prior and future space needs. GSA appealed the ruling, and on August 1, 1994, the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit upheld the Court of Federal Claims ruling.

On August 12, 1994, GSA awarded a lease to Parcel 49C for 260,416 osf, consistent with the fiscal year 1988 lease prospectus and in accordance with the court ruling. GSA negotiated a second lease reflecting the FCC's expanded requirement. This second lease would only be effective, following the approval of the Public Works Committees of the House and Senate. On September 23, 1994, GSA submitted a lease prospectus for 545,076 osf to meet the entire estimated FCC requirement. The House Committee on Public Works and Transportation, and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, authorized 450,416 osf for the FCC headquarters on September 26, 1994, and October 10, 1995, respectively.

Because of the unacceptable cost implications of not moving the FCC to the Portals, we are continuing to explore alternative methods of paying for the FCC's relocation costs. It may well be that we can reduce the costs of moving and of fitting out the Portals Complex, and we will work with the FCC to try to reduce those costs while making sure that the FCC can function effectively at the Portals. GSA will report back to the Subcommittee when the new Congress convenes.

If you have any questions, please have a member of your staff contact Mr. David Bibb, Deputy Commissioner, Public Buildings Service, on (202) 501-1100.

Sincerely,

DAVID J. BARRAM,
Acting Administrator.

TRIBUTE TO THE 1996 INDUCTEES TO THE ENTREPRENEURSHIP HALL OF FAME

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to an outstanding achievement by a select group of Chicago area business people. I am proud to salute the entrepreneurs and founders of small and medium sized businesses on their induction to the 12th Annual Entrepreneurship Hall of Fame, which was held on Thursday, October 10, 1996, in Chicago, IL.

The Institute for Entrepreneurial Studies in the College of Business Administration at the University of Illinois at Chicago cofounded and sponsored the Entrepreneurship Hall of Fame honoring outstanding business leaders whose spirit helps keep America's business community strong and vital. In addition, I would like to commend the many cosponsors in the business community who have lent their considerable prestige and resources to making this hall of fame a success.

Today I would like to congratulate these business leader inductees, each of whom is listed below, for using their imaginations to foster an excellent program which enhances the quality of higher education and underscores the value of entrepreneurship in America.

The 1996 inductees include: Melvina Bechina, Thomas Burrell, Michael T. Clune, Philip J. Cooper, Walter G. Cornett III, Patrick J. Evans, John S. Gates, Jr., Emilio Gervilla, Hossein Jamali, Francois Sanchez, James Hanig, Letitia Herrea, Joe Jemsek, Edward Kaplan, Leonard H. Lavin, Michael Levy, Sandra Goeken Martis, William Merchantz, Ralph G. Moore, David W. Mulligan, Christopher C. Multhaupt, Irv Shapiro, Joe Silverberg, Gene Silverberg, Richard A. Stein, Shari K. Whitley, and Phil Yeager.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to personally commend these entrepreneurs who have been such an inspiration in my community.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH COCCIA, JR.

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 4, 1996

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Joseph Coccia, Jr., the recipient of the 1996 Italian Tribune News Columbus Day Community Service Award. Mr. Coccia will receive the award from the executive director of the annual celebration.

As we all know, Mr. Speaker, Christopher Columbus crossed the Atlantic Ocean in search of a New World. Columbus' exploration represented a service to the world far greater than he ever knew. He discovered a New World which would eventually evolve into the world's greatest democracy.

Each year, the Italian Tribune News rewards a deserving individual with the Columbus Day Community Service Award, in recognition of Columbus's service to humanity.

This year, Joseph Coccia, Jr., will be honored with this award. Mr. Coccia was born in Newark, NJ, to Italian immigrant parents, in the midst of the Great Depression. He was educated in the public school system until he entered the Army in 1951 and served his country in the Korean war.

After returning from Korea with an honorable discharge in 1953, he married his childhood sweetheart, Elda Soriano. Together, the Coccias have five wonderful children.

In 1961, Mr. Coccia opened his own real estate agency and developed it into a successful and prosperous enterprise. Mr. Coccia was so grateful for this success, he felt compelled to share his prosperity with the community by donating both time and money to various local charities and organizations.

For example, Mr. Coccia is an energetic supporter of local law enforcement. He was the nucleus of a successful fundraiser to purchase 144 bulletproof vests for the Kearny Police Department. In 1979, in recognition of his generosity, he was awarded a Silver Honorary Membership in PBA Local 21. He was the first civilian in 70 years to receive this award.

Mr. Coccia is also a charter member and past president of the Kearny, NJ, Chapter of UNICO National, as well as past national president of UNICO. As the national president, he pioneered programs designed to assist the mentally disabled and was the recipient of the Dr. Anthony Vastola Medal—the highest honor awarded by UNICO. Mr. Coccia was also honored by the former Consul General of Italy for his invaluable assistance following catastrophic earthquakes in Italy during the late 1970's.

Today, Mr. Coccia serves as secretary for the New Jersey Cavaliere Association, trustee for the Catholic Youth Ministries, a member of the Board of Governors at West Hudson Hospital, president of the West Hudson/South Bergen Chamber of Commerce and member of the Marconi Fraternal Association.

Joseph Coccia is truly deserving of this distinguished award, Mr. Speaker. I ask my colleagues to rise in recognition of the vast array of contributions that Mr. Coccia provides to our community, in the Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey.

IN HONOR OF HERBERT STOKINGER

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today in honor of an outstanding citizen from the State of Massachusetts, who is deserving of our congratulations on the forthcoming celebration of his 90th birthday.

Herbert G. Stokinger has been an outstanding and dedicated resident of Milton, MA. For the past 66 years he has been devotedly married to his lovely wife Esther and is a member of the Milton Academy Class of 1924, and Boston College Class of 1928.

Herbert was director of Milton Academy Boys' Sports and Physical Education, from 1928 through 1971. He was the coach of varsity football, basketball, and baseball, and has been inducted into the Massachusetts Football

Coaches Hall of Fame. Stoky believed that every student should participate to the highest level of their ability and insisted upon the importance of fair play and good sportsmanship. His outstanding values and compassion have influenced countless Milton Academy graduates, such as myself.

Herbert has continued to show remarkable dedication, vigor, and commitment to Milton Academy and the town of Milton. I join all the friends of Herbert G. Stokinger, as we celebrate his 90th birthday and recognize this fine individual who has touched the lives of so many.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES COLLINS

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great sadness at the recent passing of my good friend, James Collins. Jim, who was a member of the Salinas City Council, died recently from complications caused by cancer. He was 66.

For much of the past 20 years Jim has loyally and faithfully served the people of his hometown of Salinas. He is remembered by myself and colleagues as an active and devoted public servant with a keen sense of humor that often lightened tense debates. His devotion to education and public service was unequalled.

Jim was born in Santa Rosa and moved to Salinas, CA, where he lived for 60 years. He attended the public schools in Salinas and graduated from San Jose State University in 1962. He taught physical education at local public schools in the Salinas Valley for 23 years.

He was first appointed to the Salinas City Council in 1975 and remained there until 1983 when he stepped down. He ran again for election in 1989 and remained on the council until his death. Jim served as mayor pro-tem four times and sat on numerous committees and boards throughout Monterey County. He was the chairman of the Monterey-Salinas Transit Board, and was a member of the Fort Ord Reuse Authority. He was also a member of the California Rodeo Board for 30 years.

Jim's commitment to the youth of Salinas was unsurpassed. He coached dozens of youth teams and spent many years officiating at high school football and basketball games. He was instrumental in creating the Breadbox Recreation Center for youth and he also helped to establish the Police Athletic League.

Jim Collins' commitment to the city of Salinas was commendable. He will be remembered by his family and all of the citizens of Salinas for his 15 years of public service to the community. My thoughts and prayers remain with his family on his passing. He will be sorely missed by all of us.

UMATILLA BASIN PROJECT COMPLETION ACT

HON. WES COOLEY

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. COOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, over the course of the last year, I have worked diligently to resolve long-standing water disputes in the Umatilla Basin of northeast Oregon. With the help of Senator HATFIELD, affected irrigation districts in the Basin (the districts, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (the Tribes), and the State of Oregon (the State), we were able to fashion a compromise which struck the delicate balance between environmental enhancement and the needs of the local economy. However, this consensus could not have been reached if all sides were not willing to compromise. Because of this, I am somewhat puzzled by recent statements that place the blame for the bill's failure on the irrigation districts.

H.R. 2392, my bill to adjust the boundaries for the four irrigation districts in the Umatilla Basin, has undergone many changes in the past year. The original draft of the bill would have simply adjusted these boundaries upon enactment. However, it has always been my intention to listen carefully to all members of the community in the hopes of ultimately crafting a proposal which has unanimous support. So, when the Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation (the Tribes) raised concerns about the need for a continued commitment to environmental enhancement, and a new NEPA study prior to boundary adjustment, I added those provisions to the bill.

The compromise agreed to by the Tribes, the districts, and the State of Oregon would make the boundary adjustments contingent upon completion of a NEPA study and approval of the Secretary of the Interior—a major concession on the part of the districts who were seeking long-term stability. In addition, I added language that requires the districts to donate 6,500 acre feet of water per year for environmental enhancement—as their interim contract requires—until a portion of Phase III of the Umatilla Basin Project large enough to exchange 90 cubic feet per second is completed and operational. These provisions were added in a good faith attempt to address the concerns of the Tribes.

Unfortunately, despite the agreement of all affected interests in the Basin, the Clinton Administration threatened to veto the bill. They wanted to alter the bill so that the Secretary of the Interior had full discretion to not only adjust the boundaries, but to alter the size of the new boundaries. In short, they wanted the authorization to do something for which they are already authorized, but have failed to accomplish. The Administration wanted more spending authority without addressing the basic issue of boundary adjustments. In short, they wanted to have their cake and eat it too. I could not support a change that would render the status quo.

The compromise reached by all of the interests in the Umatilla Basin would have succeeded because each of the parties had an economic stake in seeing that the other parties' objectives were attained. The districts' opposition to the Administration's request to negate the one section of the bill in which they

have an interest should not be viewed as uncooperative. By removing sections from the bill that pertain to the districts, we would be left with an unbalanced, unworkable solution that would not solve the complex problems in the Basin, or provide long-term stability for all who live there.

Even more troubling than the Clinton Administration's threatened veto over a procedural technicality, are some of the statements that have been made since the bill failed to pass. These statements argue that the districts' failure to compromise was responsible for the bill's inability to win Administration support. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Once again, I would point out the progress we have made in the last year. What once was a bill that only contained boundary adjustments upon enactment for the four districts, eventually contained provisions that first, authorized \$64 million for construction of Phase III of the Umatilla Basin Project; second, authorized \$6.5 million for the Tribes' share of a joint City of Pendleton/Tribes' water storage facility; third, authorized \$500,000 for development of a water management plan, and a ground water/surface water model of the Umatilla Basin; fourth, authorized \$400,000 annually for the operation of Phases I, II, and III; fifth, required that the Secretary of the Interior enter into negotiations with the State of Oregon to determine the Tribes' water right claim; sixth, required the districts to donate 6,500 acre feet of water for environmental enhancement until a portion of Phase III is built large enough to exchange 90 cubic feet per second; and seventh, required a NEPA study to be conducted prior to the adjustment of the districts' boundaries.

Many of these provisions, particularly numbers 6 and 7, constitute substantial movement on the part of the districts, and should not be discounted in the rush to lay blame on any one party.

I still maintain that the only way to address the Umatilla Basin's long-standing water issues is to work together in a cooperative effort—something I felt was accomplished this year. Although I will not be returning for the 105th Congress, I hope that my successor—whichever it may be—builds upon the agreements reached in the last year, and helps to foster long-term stability for the environment and the local economy in the Umatilla Basin.

HONORING HOUSTON'S FIREFIGHTERS

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority, Incorporated, Gamma Phi Sigma Chapter, in honoring Houston's firefighters for their outstanding service to our community. The chapter will honor Houston's firefighters at their 16th annual Status of Women Luncheon on October 26, 1996.

We seldom think of firefighters unless we hear a screaming siren or see the flashing light of a fire engine. But the fact that we don't often think about firefighters is a testament to how well they do their job—we comfortably go about our everyday lives because we know

that these dedicated people stand ready to respond quickly and effectively in an emergency. Much of firefighting is undramatic—keeping equipment in condition, teaching fire prevention, anticipating causes of fire. But a life-and-death emergency is always only a 911 call away, and firefighters and their families live with that constant risk. For that we say thank you.

I salute the Houston firefighters honorees who have served the community so well: Clifford J. Thompson, Willie S. Bright, Milton Alfred, Samuel Kemp, Willie D. Cooper, Walter T. Brooks, James Johnson, Jr., Rudolph Cline, Aaron Bernard, Otis L. Burns, Edward Jackson, Bricey Childress, James Perry, James Haekney, Larry Kaperhart, Albert D. Robinson, Sr., Julio Terry, Charles Wheeler, Herb Kimbrel, Otis Jordan, Chief Hershel Julian, Thomas E. Patterson, Ozell Love, Robin Allen, Annette Thomas, Maria Jordan, Capt. Gary Cooper, Chief John Mayes, Wilmer Monmouth, Jr., Robyn Waller, and Frank Jackson.

Again, I would like to congratulate and thank the Houston firefighters and the men and women who have dedicated themselves to serving others and keeping our city safe.

TRIBUTE TO RAYMOND TESTA

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of an outstanding member of the Young Italian (Athletic, Cultural, Educational, Social/Service) Club of UNICO National—Raymond Testa.

Mr. Speaker, for the past 7 years, UNICO has been sharing fellowship, support, benevolence, friendship, and hope with those less fortunate. It provides a living example of what the Roman Statesman Seneca meant when he wrote "that whenever there is a human being, there is an opportunity for kindness."

Mr. Raymond Testa is an ideal example of the type of person that UNICO represents. He graduated from Providence College in 1959 with a bachelor of arts degree in biology and a minor in chemistry. After working for his father in his wholesale fruit and produce store in Waterbury, CT, Raymond decided to attend graduate school. He enrolled in Syracuse University and received a master's degree (1964) followed by a doctorate degree (1966) in microbiology, with a minor in biochemistry.

In the years since his graduation, Raymond has been involved in fermentation yield improvement, biosynthesis, and in vitro and in vivo evaluations of new antibiotics for medical and agricultural uses. Furthermore, he is the coauthor of numerous publications, has delivered notable presentations at national and international conferences and is the co-inventor of many patents related to new antibiotics and their utility. He is presently the section director of infectious disease research.

Furthermore, Raymond is a family man and civic leader. He has been active in numerous organizations, including past president of the Society for Industrial Microbiology and Chair of the Cedar Grove Advisory Council. Finally, along with his wife Carmel, Raymond is expecting his second grandchild at the beginning of October.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Raymond Testa for his tremendous contributions in the field of microbiology and for being a compassionate human being.

TRIBUTE TO OUR LADY OF THE RIDGE VOLLEYBALL CHAMPIONS

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding group of volleyball players in my district. This special group of players are students at Our Lady of the Ridge High School in Chicago Ridge, IL. What makes this group stand out and shine is that when other schools were out for the summer, this group of players extended their season into late June and captured their program's first national title. This is truly a momentous triumph and I am very proud to represent such a fine group of young women in Congress.

This year's Amateur Athletic Union Junior National Volleyball Championships were held in Des Moines, IA, on June 21–25. This year, a division was started which included volleyball players ages 10 years and younger. The division was created to allow younger players to compete in the national competition. This year 10 young ladies from last season's fourth grade team received maximum benefit from the exposure.

The team was led by tournament MVP Jessica Strama and All-Americans Kellie and Katie Pratl. Additionally, Elizabeth Rutan, Cori Omiecinski, Megan Liston, Laura Dirschl, and Katherine Casey played an important role in their aggressive floor play during the game. Stefanie Krawisz and Lauren Uher were top in their field for their outstanding serving ability during the game. The Our Lady of the Ridge team was coached by Milena Strama and Ron Pratl. The team ended its season with an impressive 77–23 record. Finally, the team could not have come as far as they did if it were not for their many sponsors and supporters from the parish community of Our Lady of the Ridge. As the team coach Ron Pratl said, "There was a team of supporters that made it possible for us to get here, and then there was the team that won the gold. My hat goes off to all of them."

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to have such a fine group of players and supporters in my district. This group of hard working young volleyball players are truly an inspiration and I am pleased to be given the opportunity to honor their hard work today.

TRIBUTE TO EUGENE A. DELLEA

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, one of the pleasures of serving this great body, is the opportunity to recognize outstanding individuals from across the Nation. It is with great pride that I rise to congratulate Eugene A. Dellea of Massachusetts.

On October 16 of this year, the Hillcrest Educational Centers, Inc., dedicated two student dormitories in Lenox, MA, in Mr. Dellea's name. The Hillcrest Educational Centers is a nonprofit residential treatment facility for abused children from around the country. During his long tenure as a member of Hillcrest's Board of Directors, Mr. Dellea has always worked hard to ensure that the children at Hillcrest receive the best care possible. It is fitting that he is being honored in this way for his many years of dedication and compassion.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that I speak on behalf, of everyone who has ever worked with Mr. Dellea or benefited from his good works, when I offer my warmest congratulations.

TRIBUTE TO BARBARA AND DAVID DANBOM

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a remarkable couple who have served and protected ocean waters and resources. They are impressive figures who have served the local economy as well as the local environment, both being strong participants in the fishing industry. I am proud to announce that Barbara and David Danbom have been named "Ocean Heroes" in conjunction with the Smithsonian Institution's Ocean Planet exhibition now on display in San Francisco.

Barbara and David are among a group of 10 individuals and families on the west coast who have been bestowed with this honor. The Danboms, the only commercial fishing family among those honored, have fished out of Moss Landing, CA, for over 30 years. Those selected for the "Ocean Hero" honor were chosen for their outstanding work in protecting ocean waters and resources.

The Danboms are well known for the top quality frozen troll kings they process aboard their boat the *Vega II*: they are one of the few at-sea salmon freezing operations along the California coast, serving an upscale restaurant chain in southern California. As impressive as their business operation has been, their dedication to a sustainable fishery has been even more notable. Dave Danbom, was a member of the first California Citizens Advisory Committee on Salmon & Steelhead Trout formed in 1970; and has served briefly on the committee when it was reestablished in 1984.

Dave Danbom was also a founding director of the Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations and vice president for 9 years. An early proponent of California's commercial salmon stamp, in 1982 Danbom instigated the expansion of that highly successful program, which is now the State's single largest source of dollars for salmon restoration. He currently sits on the committee overseeing the expenditure for monies from that fund. In 1983 Dave was a "Highliner of the Year" recipient, the fishing industry's highest award. He was the first salmon troller appointed to a seat on the Pacific Fishery Management Council, serving two terms.

Barbara Danbom, an accomplished vessel skipper and fisherman in her own right, works alongside husband Dave during the fishing season. In the off season she tends to much

of the business and correspondence while Dave is in meetings. Her support has made it possible for Dave Danbom to dedicate as much time as he has to the betterment of the fishery.

In recent years the Danboms worked with myself and my predecessor to this office, now White House Chief of Staff, Leon Panetta, for the establishment of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, which stretches from San Luis Obispo County to Point Reyes and is managed out of both Monterey and San Francisco.

The Danboms' devotion to the preservation of ocean waters and resources is exemplary. It is an honor to have David and Barbara Danbom on the Central Coast of California. I know I am speaking for the residents of the 17th District when I say that we are proud of Barbara and David Danbom.

SIERRA CLUB'S ANTI-GOP EFFORTS ASSISTED BY REP. BOEHLERT

HON. WES COOLEY

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. COOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, during my tenure in Congress, I have been astounded by the intensity of partisan political activities by national environmental groups. The Sierra Club has clearly been among the most partisan and politically active of all these groups.

According to the Federal Election Commission's records from July 1995, the Sierra Club has contributed a total of \$8,500 to four Republican candidates for Congress and \$85,162 to 47 Democratic candidates during the current election cycle. The September/October 1996 issue of Sierra magazine reported the group had endorsed 131 candidates for House and Senate. Not surprisingly, only 7 of these were Republicans.

Moreover, during last winter's special U.S. Senate race in my State, the Sierra Club reported spending \$168,454 in independent expenditures on behalf of Democratic nominee RON WYDEN. Many similar independent expenditures are currently underway throughout the Nation.

I was dismayed, but not surprised, to learn that Representative SHERRY BOEHLERT, co-chairman of the Speaker's Task Force on the Environment, has aided and abetted the Sierra Club in its efforts to defeat Republicans this November. Consequently, I signed the following letter along with many other free market and conservative groups asking the Speaker to discipline Representative BOEHLERT for his unforgivable actions. I urge my colleagues to read this letter and learn more about Representative BOEHLERT's efforts to help the Sierra Club elect a Democrat majority in Congress.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1996.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: We are writing to express our concerns about recent activities of Representative Sherwood Boehlert, which we believe undermine the mission and credibility of your Speaker's Task Force on the Environment. You have stated that the value of

your Task Force is that it offers a forum in which members with widely varying views on environmental and regulatory issues can learn from each other in an atmosphere of mutual trust and respect. Rep. Boehlert has poisoned that atmosphere.

On August 13 during the Republican National Convention, Rep. Boehlert was the featured guest at a Sierra Club fundraising reception at the Harbor Island West Hotel in San Diego. The Sierra Club presented him with their "highest award for elected officials." In his remarks, Rep. Boehlert concluded by telling the audience that a "cleaner, healthier, safer environment is what I am working for. That is what you are working for, and we are partners."

Rep. Boehlert's partners at the Sierra Club are doing something else besides working for a cleaner, healthier, safer environment. They are also engaged in a massive effort to "take back the Congress," which their president, Adam Werbach, recently described as "the worst Congress ever, period." The political director of the Sierra Club, Daniel J. Weiss, has described their election strategy as a "multi-million dollar educational campaign." Of 131 House and Senate candidates officially endorsed by the Sierra Club in the current issue of Sierra magazine, seven are Republicans. The challenger is endorsed in Georgia's sixth Congressional district. FEC reports in July show that in the current election cycle the Sierra Club had contributed a total of \$8,500 to four Republican candidates and \$85,162 to 47 Democratic candidates. In addition, the Sierra Club reported spending \$168,454 in independent expenditures during last winter's special Senate election in Oregon on behalf of Ron Wyden. Similar independent expenditures are planned for the fall campaign in many races.

Media packets distributed by the Sierra Club at their San Diego fund-raiser viciously and unfairly lambasted Congressional attempts to reform and improve federal environmental laws and attack you personally in the most outrageous terms (as do Sierra Club fundraising letters). Immediately before their fund-raiser, Rep. Boehlert's partners at the Sierra Club sponsored a protest rally and walk along the harbor in San Diego to "take back the Congress." One protester carried a homemade banner that depicted a bulldozer driven by you with the words "Private Property Rights" emblazoned on the blade. Underneath were the words "Stop GOP Terrorism" with a swastika drawn inside the O in GOP.

It should also be mentioned that Sierra magazine featured Representative Richard Pombo, the other co-chairman of your Task Force on the Environment, as its first "Eco-Thug of the Month." It has also featured at least five other members of your Task Force as Eco-Thugs of the Month: Representatives Billy Tauzin, Andrea Seastrand, Nathan Deal, Helen Chenoweth, and Jimmy Hayes. In addition, the Sierra Club has officially endorsed the opponents of two other members of the Task Force's Steering Committee, Representatives James Longley and Brian Bilbray.

The Sierra Club is not the only radical organization Rep. Boehlert has been working with to thwart Congress's environmental reform efforts. In a January 30 letter to the legislative director of the Natural Resources Defense Council thanking NRDC's staff for their help, he wrote, "At this time in 1995, the prospects for environmental protection looked bleak." On July 23, the news service Greenwire reported that, "Starting this week, the Natural Resources Defense Council will air 60-second radio ads against 16 House members with 'anti-environmental voting patterns.'" An Associated Press story published in the November 2, 1995 Atlanta *Con-*

stitution reports that Rep. Boehlert attended an environmental protest rally on the Capitol steps and "joined in the chant 'Stop the rollback. Free the planet.'"

We enthusiastically applaud the efforts made by the 104th Congress to reform our nation's disastrous command-and-control environmental policies. Given Rep. Boehlert's actions outlined above to stymie those efforts and to defeat those who support them, we respectfully suggest that it is inappropriate for him to serve as co-chairman of your Task Force on the Environment, a position of great responsibility that gives him power to control what environmental legislation can come to the floor.

We are enclosing relevant supporting materials. We look forward to working with you to address these concerns.

Sincerely yours,

Malcolm Wallop, Chairman, Frontiers of Freedom; Paul M. Weyrich, President, Free Congress Foundation.

Joseph M. Phillips, Director, Federal Affairs, National Rifle Association I.L.A.; Dennis Hollingsworth, Director of Natural Resources, Riverside County Farm Bureau; Peter T. Flaherty, Chairman, Conservative Campaign Fund; Amy Moritz, President, National Center for Public Policy Research; Carol W. LaGrasse, President, Property Rights Foundation of America, Inc.; Nancie G. Marzulla, President and Chief Legal Counsel, Defenders of Property Rights.

Morton C. Blackwell, Republican National Committeeman for Virginia; David Ridenour, Director, Environmental Policy Task Force; Chuck Cushman, Executive Director, American Land Rights Association; Fred L. Smith, President, Competitive Enterprise Institute; Margaret Ann Riegler, Chairman, The Fairness to Landowners Committee; Jeffrey P. Harris, Exec. Director, National Coalition for Public Lands and Natural Resources.

Met Johnson, Executive Director, Western States Coalition; G. Ray Arnett, President, Arnett & Associates; David B. Howard, President, Land Rights Foundation; The Honorable Donald Amador, Commissioner, OHMVR Div., Calif. Department of Parks and Recreation; Douglas Domenech, Executive Director, Madison Project; Kathleen Marquardt, Chairman, Putting People First.

Dr. S. Fred Singer, President, Science and Environmental Policy Project; The Honorable Wes Cooley, Member of Congress, Oregon, Second District; Karen Kerrigan, President, Small Business Survival Committee; Clark L. Collins, Executive Director, Blue Ribbon Coalition; Henry Lamb, Exec. Vice President, Environmental Conservation Organization; Thomas A. DeWeese, President, American Policy Center.

David M. Rothbard, President, Comm. for a Constructive Tomorrow; Bruce C. Grefrath, Washington Representative, National Inholders Association; Y. Leon Favreau, President, Multiple Use Association; Caren Cowan, Executive Director, New Mexico Wool Growers Inc.; William T. Riley, Northwest Council of Governments; Robert L. Gardner, President, Curry County Oregon Project.

Edmund Peterson, Chairman, Project 21; William E. Theis, Steering Committee, Stop Taking Our Property; Jack E. Phelps, Executive Director, Alaska Forest Association; Helen A. Baker, Director, Women For California; William Pickell, General Manager, Washington Contract Loggers Assn.; Randal L. Pelton, Chairman, Chelan County Citizens Coalition.

Edward H. Waldheim, President, California Off-Road Vehicle Association; Peggy A. Wagner, Director, Montanans for Multiple Use; Dr. Bonner R. Cohen, Editor, EPA Watch; R.O. Voight, President, Maine Conservation

Rights Institute; Adam Dubitsky, President, ABD Communications; Robert MacMullin, President, MacMullin Forestry & Logging.

William J. Murray, Chairman, Government Is Not God PAC; Barbara Mossman, Spokesman, American Loggers Solidarity; Chuck Chase, Director, Eastern Oregon Mining Association; Patricia A. Bradburn, President, Virginians for Property Rights; Darlene Slusher, President, Accord Chapter, People for the West; Karl W. Mote, Retired, Mining Industry; Harry A. Baker, Jr., Chief Instructor, California 44 Education & Training; Robert J. Smith, Senior Environmental Scholar, Competitive Enterprise Institute; Mike Dail, President, Federal Land Bank Association of Mason.

TRIBUTE TO MSGR. LOUIS BIHR

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a real American hero. I am talking of Msgr. Louis Bihr, pastor of Immaculate Heart of Mary Church in Wayne, NJ.

Mr. Speaker, Monsignor Bihr ("Father Lou") has devoted over 25 years of his life to preaching god's word. Known for his devotion to mass, prayer, love and kindness, Father Lou has served at Blessed Sacrament Parish, St. Joseph's Parish, St. Boniface Parish and St. Gerald's Church. Mr. Speaker, he has been cherished by countless numbers of individuals in the religious world.

Apart from his preaching in the church, Mr. Speaker, he has continued to spread the word of God in surrounding communities. He moved from director of the Diocesan Youth Department/CYO to the elected position of assistant chairman of region II of the National CYO Federation. He led the development of a diocesanwide high school retreat. He brought Youth Haven, a shelter for runaway teenagers, to the community. Finally, Father Lou initiated the opening of a children's day care center, El Mundo del Nino.

Mr. Speaker, Msgr. Louis Bihr has been chosen as "Man of the Year" by St. Gerald's Church. He is also man of the year in my eyes. I ask that we all acknowledge the work and life of this man. He has fought for the good of our country, our hearts, and our souls.

HONORING SOUTH POST OAK BAPTIST CHURCH ON ITS 37TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor South Post Oak Baptist Church in my district as it celebrates its 37th anniversary, and I extend to Pastor Remus E. Wright a special congratulations for all that he has done for the church and for our community.

Under Pastor Wright's leadership, the church has experienced rapid growth. Once as small as 150 members, the church today serves more than 2,000 members. Pastor Wright has established 20 new ministries and enhanced several others so that the church

can better fulfill its mission of Christian service to our community.

Pastor Wright's concern for people goes far beyond the membership of South Post Oak Baptist Church. He is extensively involved in the community around the church. He currently serves on community boards for two high schools in Houston. In May 1994, the city of Houston and Mayor Bob Lanier proclaimed Rev. Ramus E. Wright Day in Houston in recognition of the work he has done at South Post Oak and in the community.

Pastor Wright has been an example for all of us through his community leadership, his caring for others, and his deep and abiding faith. By following that example, the members of South Post Oak Baptist Church have enriched our community for all of us. As the church celebrates its 37th anniversary, I want to express my deep appreciation to Pastor Wright and the members of the church for their good work, and I wish them well in the future. I have no doubt that their many ministries will continue to flourish and prosper to the betterment of us all.

TRIBUTE TO THE VILLAGE OF BURR RIDGE ON ITS 40TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding community in my district that is celebrating its 40th anniversary, Burr Ridge, IL.

Burr Ridge was incorporated October 30, 1956, as a 1-mile square area. The village was originally called Harvester in honor of the International Harvester plant located nearby. The village steadily expanded and was renamed Burr Ridge in 1961 in honor of a stand of Burr Oak trees located on a small ridge in the community.

Through wise planning and controlled growth, the village has combined light industrial areas with subdivisions of single family homes in all price ranges. From the original 300 residents, Burr Ridge has grown to nearly 9,000 inhabitants.

Mr. Speaker, I salute the Village of Burr Ridge on 40 years of serving as a model community in suburban Chicago.

TRIBUTE TO THE URBAN PULSE MAGAZINE SHOW

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the Urban Pulse Magazine Show. The Urban Pulse Magazine Show will celebrate its expansion from its grass-roots in Boston cable to a New England regional cablecast which will be viewed on WNDS-50TV. The show is committed to excellence in the production of quality urban contemporary programming. Serving 356 surrounding communities, the Urban Pulse magazine's program-

ming reflects the needs, interests and diverse lifestyles of urban America.

Since its inception in January of 1996, the energetic and committed staff of the Urban Pulse magazine, have provided entertaining, educational, and informative African American programming. The Urban Pulse magazine creatively mixes such public affairs issues as education, youth, and local and national politics, with series such as "Mo-Jazz" and "The Urban Roundtable."

I ask my colleagues to join me in paying a special tribute to the Urban Pulse magazine and their continued success.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT H. STEINER

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the treasurer of the charter township of Clinton, MI, Mr. Robert H. Steiner. After 33 years of devoted service to the people of Clinton Township, Bob Steiner has decided to retire.

For over three decades, the residents knew they could count on Bob Steiner to perform his responsibilities with professionalism and competence. In addition to his role as the township treasurer, Bob Steiner has served as a member of the Planning Commission for 9 years and as a township trustee for 4 terms of office. In his ongoing attempt to serve the public more ably, he has taken numerous other leadership positions.

For example, Bob is currently the director of three groups vital to the well-being of everyone in the community: the Clinton Township Economic Development Corp., the Michigan Townships Association, and the Grosse Pointes Clinton Refuse Disposal Authority.

The list of other organizations in which Bob has been involved, is simply too lengthy to include. But it is safe to say that if there was a concern raised in Clinton Township, Bob was responsive to it.

His many civic responsibilities did not prevent him from devoting his time, energy, and talents to many community projects through volunteer work. Bob and his family have been active in their church and in the Clinton Valley and Chippewa Valley Kiwanis Clubs. He has worked on behalf of the Clinton Township Goodfellows organization and many school, academic, and sports activities.

It was nearly 25 years ago that I first knocked on the Steiner door and met Bob and his wonderful wife, Alice. Since that time, Bob and I have enjoyed a close working relationship on local, State, and Federal issues. I have watched with respect as the township has grown under his steady leadership. The true measure of his commitment to the people of Clinton Township, is his son's similar interest in public service, obviously learned and nurtured at home.

After 33 years of public service, I thank Bob for his fine work and commend him for his exceptional dedication and outstanding contributions. He will be missed by us all. We wish him the very best in the future as he enters a well-deserved retirement. As family and friends and associates gather on Friday, November 8, 1996, to honor Bob and Alice on

this special occasion, I join in the chorus of congratulations and appreciation.

TRIBUTE TO THE ITALIAN
TRIBUNE COLUMBUS DAY PARADE

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 26th Annual Columbus Day Celebration and Parade in Newark, NJ, sponsored by the Italian Tribune.

As we all know, Christopher Columbus crossed the Atlantic Ocean in search of a New World. Shunned by skeptics and ridiculed by less adventurous souls, Columbus embarked on his trek armed with little more than a vision of the future and an irrefutable desire for success.

Christopher Columbus was born to a family of weavers and merchants in the Genoa Republic of northern Italy. He soon became a man of the world as he traveled through Spain and Portugal. Throughout his travels, Columbus became fascinated with the lore of the Orient. He soon became consumed with the idea of discovering a new quicker way to the shores of Asia. He believed that way was toward the oceans of the west.

On September 6, 1492, Columbus set sail from Palos in search of a more direct route to Asia, but only God knew his journey would bring even more wondrous discoveries. Two minutes after midnight on October 12, 1492, the screams of "Land! Land!" broke the silence of the night. As the *Pinta*, sailing ahead of the other ships, approached the sandy white beach, the crew raised the flag to its highest mast and fired a cannon to alert the other ships of the discovery.

While Columbus originally thought he had found a more direct route to Asia, he soon realized that he made a more remarkable discovery—a New World.

Mr. Speaker, over the last 26 years, this parade has been a cornerstone of the Italian-American and Newark community. Similar to the way Columbus breached the gap between the Old and the New Worlds, the parade brings together members of Newark's diverse population in a celebration of Christopher Columbus. This parade, in the spirit of Christopher Columbus, shows how the Newark community can overcome cultural differences to gather and celebrate with each other.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the Italian Tribune, and thank them for their continued support of this important community event.

"I AM ME"

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to share with my colleagues the national award winning essay of Arlene Helderman from International Falls, MN. I offer Arlen's superb presentation, "I Am Me" to serve as an enlightened statement to the Na-

tion on the sanctity of human life. I want to offer my profound congratulations to Arlene and the Koochiching County Right-to-Life Committee and the Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life organization for their sponsorship of this annual competition.

I AM ME

(Pro-Life Speech by Arlene Helderman)

I am me.

In all the world, there is no one else exactly like me.

There are persons who have some parts like me,

But no one adds up like me,

Therefore, everything that comes out of me, Is authentically mine, because I alone chose it.

I own everything about me:

My body—including everything it does,

My mind—including all its thoughts and ideas,

My eyes—including all the images they behold,

My feelings—whatever they may be,

And all of my actions—whether they be to others or to myself.

I own my fantasies, my dreams, my hopes, my fears.

I own all my triumphs and successes, all my failures and mistakes.

I own me, and therefore I engineer me,

To work in my best interests,

I can see, hear, feel, think, say and do.

I am me.

I am here today to talk about life. I am here, I am alive, and I am me because of a choice my mother made. Her choice is what accounts for many of the decisions I make now, because of the love present in her choice. I am me because my mom chose life.

Everything that makes me me, was decided at conception, when forty-six human chromosomes laid out my genetic code. All characteristics were then determined, such as sex, eye color, shoe size, intelligence—many characteristics we now take for granted. But it was then that they were laid out, to create the me that I am. Only twelve weeks later during my precious development, I had the ability to experience pain—the same pain I would one day experience at age twelve, when I would clumsily break my nose, I had tiny fingernails—the same fingernails I would paint so precariously years later, the night before my first formal dance. And my feet were perfectly shaped by this time—the same feet that I use now, to flex and point and dance and leap during my gymnastics routines. It's amazing, but at an early six weeks of my development, I had brain waves—brain waves that today enable me to create stories for English and calculate statistics for Math. And at an unbelievable three weeks, I had a heartbeat—the same heart which beats at seventeen, in anticipation of future dreams and aspirations. I am me, whether it be then or now. But I am only me because my mom chose life. The story of my mother's choice to keep my life is like no story you have ever heard, and you will probably never hear another quite like it.

Everything was so normal. My mother was twenty-nine years old, and she and my father were a young couple with a four-year-old little girl, a white house, (with no picket fence), but picture perfect in their eyes. As springtime neared, she discovered she was pregnant with her second child, which was good news. The first couple months went well, and she had lots of energy. But as time crept on into summer, she felt tired all the time and became ill with bronchitis. She started to lose weight, and she constantly prayed for the doctors to find out exactly what was wrong with her. After many tests and many wrong answers, the doctors diag-

nosed my mother with leukemia. The doctors told her it was crucial to start chemotherapy treatments right away, because she would only live six weeks without them. Unfortunately, they also said the baby would not survive with the treatment, and that her best chance would be to abort the unborn child.

It was fall, a time when things die naturally—leaves, flowers, grass; but what about—unnaturally? My mother had started her fifth month. She could feel the baby move inside her and it was like someone was trying to tear her heart out. She had to make a choice. Did she want to destroy her baby so she could have a greater chance at living, or did she want to continue on and hope, only to be told she'd have a greater chance at dying? Despite her threatening condition, she chose life.

In the next month, my mother experienced more pain than most people could ever imagine. She had a bone marrow test taken, a test so painful, that my petite mother, tore a metal railing from the hospital bed in the midst of her agony. She endured over twenty shots a day, forced herself to eat for the sake of her baby, was hooked up to IV's, and lost so much weight, that even at five months pregnant she only weighed eighty pounds. She endured so much pain, and she did it all for me. I don't know how I can ever thank my mom for the sacrifices she made for me, but the faith and love she had in me is something that will live in my heart, forever.

Another month passed, and my mother was feeling a little better. At seven months of the pregnancy, November twenty-fifth started out like any other day. She was weighed, and her IV's were changed, but by ten o'clock that morning, she was starting labor. The Doctors explained that most likely the baby would not survive, and for her safety, my mother should be flown to a larger hospital with better medical facilities. The hospital in her small town did not have the proper equipment if the baby was to survive. And so, although my mom persisted there was not enough time to make it to the hospital, they boarded her, a nurse, and a pilot onto a small air ambulance for an unforgettable journey. Halfway to the hospital I was born and I could not breathe. The nurse encouraged my mom to pray as she gave me resuscitation to try and keep me alive. The pilot radioed ahead for ambulances and to the hospital so everyone was ready for my arrival. The rest of the flight, forty minutes, was the longest forty minutes in my mother's life; but as we neared the landing, she thought she saw my tiny lip quiver, and it gave her hope.

For days, I was placed on oxygen to breathe, and time pressed on with the unavoidable question of survival. The doctors again said it did not look promising. They suggested to my parents to pick a name for me, therefore I was named after the nurse—Arlene, and the pilot—Frances, who were both so courageous during my birth. I was hooked up to oxygen and heart machines, and there were so many IV's in my tiny arm, that at fourteen inches long, two and half pounds, you could barely see me under all that equipment. When my mom entered the intensive care unit I was in, my heart monitor became extremely active, perhaps because I could feel her presence. It was then that my mom knew I would be okay.

After two months in an incubator, and weighing in at five pounds, I went home to a family that was anxiously waiting my arrival. My mom endured three more years of chemotherapy treatment. To this day, there is not a single trace of cancer in her body. Despite all of the odds and even when it looked like it couldn't get any worse, my mom and I broke medical history. We are alive, and we did it together.

And today, because my mom chose life, I am me. My mom was given practically no chance, but she still underwent painful experiences, emotionally and physically, to give me life. I am who I am today, because of her. She had to make a choice. And she chose me!

Because of the enormous obstacles overcome in my struggle, many people have deemed my birth to be a miracle. However, I have learned that life itself, is truly the miracle. Sometimes I forget how precious life is and we all tend to overlook the magic of every day. But then I remember. I remember that there are children not as fortunate as I am. I remember the dream that lies in every moment, and the expectation born in every thought. I remember that I am me. But most importantly, I remember the day I learned to fully appreciate the value of life. It was the day when my mom told me that the result of her choice had turned out to be priceless!

TRIBUTE TO SAINTS PETER AND PAUL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH ON ITS 95TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to an outstanding church in my congressional district celebrating 95 years of service to its community this year.

Founded just after the turn of the century, Saints Peter and Paul Evangelical Lutheran Church in Riverside, IL, has served the spiritual needs of its congregation and the community at large since then.

As we know, churches are the backbone of any community and Saints Peter and Paul has been one of the more important supporting structures of Riverside for more than nine decades.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Saints Peter and Paul on its 95th anniversary and wish the church many more years of service to its congregation and community.

COMMENDING THE SAVE THE DUNES COUNCIL

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to commend the Save the Dunes Council, and its executive director, Tom Anderson, as they celebrate their 44th anniversary. The Save the Dunes Council is primarily responsible for the creation of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, which celebrates its 30th anniversary this year.

The Save the Dunes Council was formed to establish a dunes national park. Its main goal was to fight off plans of powerful political and economic interests to industrialize the entire Hoosier shoreline on Lake Michigan. In 1952, Dorothy Buell, a citizen of Ogden Dunes, invited two dozen area women to a meeting in her house on the first day of the summer. This fledgling group was called the Save the Dunes Council. Their main focus was to raise money to buy the 5 miles of beach and dunes gen-

erally located between the towns of Dune Acres on the east and Ogden Dunes on the west. These women did succeed in purchasing a piece of the unprotected land at a 1953 Port County tax sale, which now stands as Cowles Bog.

From these early beginnings, the council, which included Herb and Charlotte Read, and Illinois Senator Paul Douglas, traveled to Washington, DC, to fight plans to industrialize the area. As a result, on November 5, 1966, the first Indiana Dunes bill was enacted to create the 5,800-acre Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Since 1983, Dale B. Enquist has been superintendent of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. This year, Mr. Enquist received the Department of the Interior's highest honor, the Meritorious Service Award.

The Council fought corporate interests and the entire Indiana legislative and congressional delegations in the days before the National Environmental Policy Act and open meetings law. While two steel plants and a deep water port on Lake Michigan now sit in the heart of the dunes, 14,000 acres of Indiana's dunes are forever protected as a State and national parkland.

The Save the Dunes Council developed tactics and strategies that were never used before. It stood up to corporate America and won the battle. The Save the Dunes Council has preserved one of the country's most beautiful and precious assets to ever exist. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in commending the Save the Dunes Council, as well as the hope it embodies in its continuing effort to preserve our environment.

TRIBUTE TO MR. J. GENE CHAMBERS

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. J. Gene Chambers for being honored with scouting's Distinguished Citizen award by the Clinton Valley Council, Boy Scouts of America. The award will be presented to Mr. Chambers on October 16, 1996 in Clinton Township, Michigan.

J. Gene Chambers began his career in the newspaper industry as a sales representative and was promoted through the ranks to become the business manager of a local paper. In 1982, he became publisher of the Macomb Daily and was promoted to executive vice president and CEO of South Eastern Michigan Newspapers. Mr. Chambers has been credited with rescuing the Macomb Daily and its affiliated papers from financial failure.

The list of community services that Mr. Chambers is involved with is extensive. He annually supports the Wertz Warriors Snowmobile Endurance Ride which benefits the winter Special Olympics and the Macomb County Child Advocacy Center, and was a past board member of the Macomb County Crippled Children's Association. In 1993 he was honored as "Business Citizen of the Year" by the Mount Clemens Business Association for his role in fostering community development.

Taking an active role in one's community is a responsibility we all share, but few fulfill. Mr.

Chambers' time, talents, and energy are appreciated by all of us. I thank him for his efforts and commend him for his good work. I applaud the Boy Scouts of Clinton Valley Council for recognizing Mr. Chambers. He has provided outstanding leadership to our community and I know he is proud to be honored by the Scouts.

On behalf of the Boy Scouts of America, I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting J. Gene Chambers.

TRIBUTE TO FRED LANG

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Fred Lang, for displaying outstanding efforts on behalf of young adults in his community.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Lang will be honored at the Allied Health Industry for the Benefit of the Exploring Division of Passaic Valley Council, Boy Scouts of America. This branch of the Boy Scouts specializes in career development, citizenship training, social activities, service projects, and outdoor and fitness activities.

Fred Lang is also extremely active in other areas of our community, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Lang serves as a member of the governing boards of the Greater Paterson Chamber of Commerce, Jewish Family Services of Northern New Jersey and Paterson Education Fund, as well as an executive board member of the Passaic Valley Council of Boy Scouts.

Mr. Speaker; as we all know, educating and preparing the youth of this country is a great responsibility. That is why I rise today and commend Frederick Lang for his efforts. His commitment to our young Americans is an investment in our country's future.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3005, NATIONAL SECURITIES MARKETS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1996

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the passage of H.R. 3005, the National Securities Markets Improvement Act of 1996, I offer the following extension of my remarks to clarify the congressional intent underlying two key components of the legislation.

SEC EXEMPTIVE AUTHORITY AND FRAUD

The House bill and Senate amendment contained substantially identical provisions granting the Securities and Exchange Commission [SEC] general exemptive authority under both the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. See H. Rept. 104-622 at 38; S. Rept. 104-293 at 28. The conference agreement adopted those provisions.

By the express terms of the exemption provisions, any exemption must be necessary or appropriate in the public interest and consistent with the protection of investors.

In that regard, Congress intends the public interest test to include the national public interests noted in the underlying statutes, the prevention of fraud and the preservation

of the financial integrity of the markets, as well as the promotion of responsible financial innovation and fair competition. Clearly exemptions from the antifraud provisions would not be in the public interest nor consistent with the protection of investors. This is consistent with the explanation that was before this body when it passed H.R. 3005 (see Congressional Record, June 18, 1996 at H6447): " * * * this bill does not grant the SEC the authority to grant exemptions from the antifraud provisions of either act. In determining the public interest, Congress has expressed the public interest through the express provisions of law that it has enacted. The SEC may not administratively repeal these provisions by use of the new exemptive authority."

QUALIFIED PURCHASER EXCEPTION

The Investment Company Act of 1940 (Investment Company Act) establishes a comprehensive federal regulatory framework for investment companies. Regulation of investment companies is designed to: prevent insiders from managing the companies to their benefit and to the detriment of public investors; prevent the issuance of securities having inequitable or discriminatory provisions; prevent the management of investment companies by irresponsible persons; prevent the use of unsound or misleading methods of computing earnings and asset value; prevent changes in the character of investment companies without the consent of investors; ensure the disclosure of full and accurate information about the companies and their sponsors. To accomplish these ends, the Investment Company Act requires the safekeeping and proper valuation of fund assets, restricts greatly transactions with affiliates, limits leveraging, and imposes governance requirements as a check on fund management.

Congress has been reluctant to exempt pooled investment vehicles from the Investment Company Act unless sufficient alternative protections have been established. Thus, Congress has acted cautiously in enacting any new exemptions, appreciating the perils to the public investor, including sophisticated investors, and the American capital markets that can arise from the operation of pooled investment vehicles outside the Investment Company Act. The following examples are part of the record: Last year, an investment fund, Foundation for New Era Philanthropy, collapsed after reportedly running a "Ponzi scheme" that left its investors, including at least 180 nonprofit organizations, with an estimated \$200 million in losses.

The collapse of the Orange County investment fund last year, reportedly due to overleveraging, portfolio illiquidity, and mispricing of assets, harmed many "sophisticated" investors, including more than 180 local governmental bodies that had invested in the pool.

Last year, David Askin, a failed hedge fund manager, settled administrative proceedings in which the SEC charged him with fraudulent conduct in the collapse of his \$600 million hedge funds. It was reported that the collapse caused serious harm to at least one large personal estate, a pension fund, major state universities, and large insurance and brokerage houses.

In 1992, Steven Wymer pleaded guilty to nine felony counts for defrauding his clients, including a state investment pool in which 88 governmental units reportedly had invested.

Section 3(c)(1) of the Investment Company Act currently exempts from regulation any pooled investment vehicle with up to one hundred investors that has not made and does not propose to make a public offering.

The conference agreement would create a new section 3(c)(7) exemption from the Investment Company Act for pooled investment vehicles that sell their securities only to "qualified purchasers" defined as persons with at least \$5 million in investments and institutional investors with at least \$25 million in investments. The term "investments" must be defined by the SEC.

The conferees believed that investor protections could be maintained under more liberal thresholds than the House bill's \$10 million in "securities" for natural persons and \$100 million in securities for institutional investors. However, for investor protection reasons, the conferees rejected the Senate amendment's provisions that would have allowed the SEC by rule to specify additional qualified purchasers who did not meet the statutorily defined standards of financial sophistication but nonetheless would be taken outside the protections of the Investment Company Act.

Given this record and the purposes of the Investment Company Act, it is not the intention of Congress that the SEC would use its authority under section 6(c) of the Act to reduce the thresholds or to ease the statutorily-established conditions to this exemption.

Moreover, the grandfather provision in section 3(c)(7) was intended to allow existing section 3(c)(1) pools to open themselves up to qualified purchasers without having to terminate longstanding relationships with investors that are not qualified purchasers. The grandfather provision was not intended to allow sponsors to nominally "convert" that pool to a section 3(c)(7) pool in order to raise additional funds through another section 3(c)(1) pool without regard to section 3(c)(1)'s 100 person limitation. In the absence of new, bona fide qualified purchaser investors in the "grandfathered" section 3(c)(1) pool, this would be an abuse of the grandfather provision that Congress did not intend. The grandfather provision also was not intended to override existing interpretative positions concerning the circumstances under which two or more related section 3(c)(1) pools would be integrated for purposes of determining whether section 3(c)(1)'s requirement that the voting securities of a section 3(c)(1) company be owned by no more than 100 persons. Such an abusive practice would not be protected by the "non-integration" provision of new section 3(c)(7)(E) which explicitly provides that that provision does not address the question of whether a person is a bona fide qualified purchaser.

purpose venue for all manner of public gatherings, a forerunner of our modern community convention center. Besides hosting everything from operas, rock concerts, and religious revivals to circuses, conventions, and boxing matches, it is perhaps best remembered as the primary location for generations of school graduations.

In 1986, the city was forced to close the building due to code violations and structural hazards. Sorely missed, the voters approved an initiative in 1992 to restore and reopen the auditorium in its original, multi-purpose configuration.

Phase I of the renovation began in November of 1994. The project was unique in that rather than commission a set of architectural plans to be put out to bid, the city first established a minimum scope of work and a maximum project budget. Then a list of secondary renovation priorities was developed, with instructions to address as many of these items as possible within the budget. Finally, the city asked engineering, design and construction firms to form partnerships to bid on the job, and instructed the winning team to work in tandem to design and build the project. This design/build concept gave them flexibility, which was essential because the cost of some of the work, such as seismic retrofitting, would vary depending on the methods used. Money saved on essential renovations has been applied to secondary priorities.

The result is extraordinary. In addition to the esthetic restoration of the building, alterations have been made to meet modern standards of earthquake and fire safety, and new electrical, mechanical, and environmental systems were installed. Accessibility was enhanced by adding ramps at the front and side entrances, space for wheelchairs in seating areas throughout the main level, new signage, and accessible restrooms. Today, the building looks better than ever and is more safe and functional than ever. Perhaps most importantly, the project has been completed within its budget of \$10.8 million.

For many, the auditorium represents a priceless link with the city's past and the history of its cultural development. Newly refurbished, it is one of Sacramento's most beloved historical landmarks, especially among our community of veterans.

Sacramento Memorial Auditorium is dedicated to the memory of all Sacramento County residents who give their lives in service to the United States in any of America's wars, past or future. The names of these men and women are inscribed in a permanent honor roll displayed within the building, a reminder of the terrible cost of war and a tribute to the price and patriotism of Sacramento residents. As part of the restoration, a new and expanded honor roll has been added, listing our fallen heroes and heroines from the Spanish-American War through the Persian Gulf War.

Mr. Speaker, we ask our colleagues to join us in honoring the men and women who worked to make this project such and overwhelming success. We are proud to have such a beautiful and utilitarian monument to our country's fallen heroes and look forward to many years of continued use and enjoyment.

SALUTING THE REOPENING OF THE SACRAMENTO MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI
HON. VIC FAZIO
HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE
HON. RICHARD W. POMBO
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. MATSUI, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, we rise today to pay tribute to all parties responsible for the grand reopening of the Sacramento Memorial Auditorium.

Originally opened in 1927, this landmark building served for almost 60 years as a multi-

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE THEODORE
R. (TEDD) MCCANN

HON. RALPH REGULA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, on September 12, 1996, a former employee of the National Park Service, Theodore R. (Tedd) McCann passed away. Tedd's passing is mourned by his many friends and family, but his legacy lives on and is reflected in many of our Nation's National Parks across the country.

Tedd was a park planner, but he was also a poet and an artist. His park plans were touched with his gift of words and his vision. One park that Tedd helped plan and that Congress subsequently established in 1974, is the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area in northeast Ohio. He began studying the area in 1971. When Tedd was first given the assignment, he was skeptical. The Cuyahoga River was, after all, the river that caught fire in 1969 and was an icon for environmental pollution. Yet later, in Tedd's report back to Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton, he called it "a green shrouded miracle." He saw in the Cuyahoga Valley the potential of being what it has become today, a great urban national park that now serves over 3 million people a year who hike its trails and marvel at its scenery and enjoy its rich history.

Tedd also had dreams for a much larger area, one that would extend further down the Ohio & Erie Canal and serve even more people throughout the region. But good things often need to start with smaller steps and he recognized that fact. Fortunately, at the end of the 104th Congress we were able to take that next big step, and establish the Ohio & Erie Canal Heritage Corridor which encompasses the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area but extends north and south from Cleveland to Zoar Ohio and will truly create a ribbon of wilderness in urbanized northeast Ohio. The heritage corridor is a relatively new concept, which allows for more flexibility in how the area is managed and provides for increased local participation. It is a concept which I believe Tedd would be proud of and the Ohio and Erie Canal Heritage Area will further enhance the "green-shrouded miracle" he so aptly described more than 2 decades ago.

But Tedd's legacy extends beyond northeast Ohio as he had a hand in many other parks across the country. Because of that and especially for the legacy he left us in Ohio I want to share some of the details of his life.

Tedd was born on May 29, 1929, in Jeannette, PA to Lawrence Vernon McCann and Lois Mumma McCann. His family later moved to Pontiac, MI. At the age of 18, Tedd caught a train and went to Chicago to study art. He joined the Air force during the Korean War and was stationed at Langley Air Force Base in Hampton, VA. He later attended the Corcoran Art School in Washington, D.C. and received a degree in art history and painting from George Washington University. He was a graphics designer for the Bureau of Reclamation from 1957 to 1960, and later headed his own house restoration business.

In 1963, Tedd joined the National Park Service as art director. He helped put together a graphics and cartography unit in the publications office; it received a gold medal from the

First Federal Design Assembly as the best in government. Many of the maps and brochures he designed are still in use. In 1967 Park Service Director George Hartzog set up the Office of Urban Affairs, and Tedd worked on initial plans for the then-proposed Wolf Trap Park, VA; Georgetown Waterfront and Fort Lincoln, Washington, DC; Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore; Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area; and Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, St. Louis, MO.

In 1968 in the wake of the riots in Washington, DC, he and designer Russell Wright conceived of and developed the "Summer in the Parks" program, which provided cultural and recreation activities in parks throughout the region and became the model for similar programs throughout the Nation.

Tedd's park planning days began in 1969, when he served on the planning team that came up with the plan and legislation to establish the Gateway National Recreation Area in New York/New Jersey. He subsequently served as head of planning for other new urban national parks, including the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in San Francisco and of course, the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area between Akron and Cleveland, OH. He also did the early studies of the Lowell National Historic Park, MA; Chat-tahoochee River National Recreation Area, Atlanta; Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, near Los Angeles; and Ellis Island and Statue of Liberty, NY. He conducted a study of President Roosevelt's summer home in Warm Springs, GA and a study of the Rockefeller estate in Pocantico Hills, NY. He also led a study of potential African-American historic sites throughout the country, several of which including the Maggie Walker home in Richmond, VA, Congress subsequently included in the National Park System. As his last project before retiring in 1984, he served on the management planning team for the Women's Rights National Historical Park, Seneca Falls, NY.

Tedd lived with his wife Loretta Neumann in Washington, DC. Tedd was one of the founders of Plan Takoma, a neighborhood organization for which he helped develop a comprehensive plan for the area surrounding the proposed Metrorail station. He was also active in Neighbors Inc. He was one of the founders in the late 1970s of the Takoma Park Folk Festival, and for many years was a member of its coordinating committee. He was for many years treasurer of the Committee of 100 on the Federal City and Takoma Park Horticultural Club.

Tedd's first marriage was to Marilyn Hudson, with whom he had three children: Christopher, Carol Lynn, and Clair (Behrens). He has one grandson, Charles Behrens. He also has a sister, Patricia (Rososky), and brother, Lawrence.

Just over a week ago, I participated in a ceremony to mark the reopening and completion of the renovation of the historic "Boston Store" in the Cuyahoga Valley. It was a great day and all of us who were present including John Seiberling, the author of the legislation creating the Cuyahoga Valley noted how bipartisan the creation and continued operation of the park has been. The "green-shrouded miracle" Tedd knew would one day be a park has brought much joy to millions in our region of the country and his vision has left an indelible mark throughout the country.

TRIBUTE TO BRIG. GEN. ALLAN W.
NESS

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Brig. Gen. Allan W. Ness. On November 23, 1996, he will be honored on the occasion of his retirement as commander of Selfridge Air National Guard Base, MI.

Brigadier General Ness' distinguished career includes a yearlong tour in Tuy Hoa, Republic of Vietnam where he flew 247 combat missions. In 1988, he was selected to attend the NATO Defense College in Rome and shortly thereafter became deputy commander for operations of the 127th Tactical Fighter Wing. The promotion to brigadier general was effective as of September 1994.

General Ness has served as commander of the 127th Wing and Selfridge Air National Guard Base for 3 years. He is responsible for successfully leading Selfridge through some of its greatest challenges since the opening of the base. General Ness implemented the conversion and consolidation of the 191st Fighter Group and 127th Fighter Wing which occurred because of significant downsizing of the units at Selfridge. He diligently fought an Army recommendation to pull out of the base and maintained a high state of readiness throughout the process.

Through General Ness' leadership, a nationally recognized equal opportunity diversity training program was implemented. Selfridge has led the State and Nation in developing innovative programs to monitor, mentor, and motivate their members to appreciate diversity.

I commend him for his years of service to the Selfridge Air National Guard Base and the citizens of our great country. I urge my colleagues to join me in showing appreciation for a job well done by offering a final salute on the event of his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK CORRADI

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Frank Corradi of Cedar Grove for his outstanding public service record. Mr. Corradi is currently serving in the capacity of councilman/deputy mayor for the city of Cedar Grove in the Eighth Congressional District.

Mr. Corradi's current public office is not his first involvement with his community. He participated on the church level through his position as parish finance council member, which he held from 1986 until 1990. In 1992, Mr. Corradi served on the Zoning Board of Adjustment in Cedar Grove, and in 1994, he held a seat on the Planning Board. Mr. Speaker, these positions reflect Mr. Corradi's qualities of responsibility, fiscal integrity, and dedication, which no doubt played a large role in his 1994 election to councilman/deputy mayor.

Over the past 2 years, Mr. Corradi has accomplished a number of projects to better the lives of the people of Cedar Grove. He worked to increase the awareness of the residents

with regard to the need for an expanded recycling program. Mr. Corradi sponsored legislation to eliminate cigarette machines in all non-liquor serving establishments. He also helped to more thoroughly integrate the needs of the business community by creating committees to provide them with support.

Mr. Speaker, these are just a few of Mr. Corradi's achievements. The people of Cedar Grove have benefited greatly from his constructive and fiscally responsible actions. I encourage Mr. Corradi to continue his noteworthy agenda. He is a truly respectable public servant who should serve as an example to others.

H.R. 3752, THE AMERICAN LAND SOVEREIGNTY PROTECTION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 4, 1996

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, in a rollcall on September 26, 1996, the American Land Sovereignty Protection Act of 1996, which would reestablish the Congress as the ultimate decisionmaker in managing public lands and maintain sovereign control of lands in the United States, failed—by a 246 to 178 vote—to receive the two-thirds majority necessary to suspend the rules and pass the bill. The bill simply requires congressional approval of international land designations in the United States, primarily UNESCO World Heritage Sites and Biosphere Reserves. These designations, as presently handled, are an open invitation to the international community to interfere in U.S. domestic land-use decisions.

I am amazed that a single Member of Congress would oppose legislation requiring congressional oversight of international land designations within the borders of the United States. What is unreasonable about Congress insisting that no land be designated for inclusion in international land use programs without the clear and direct approval of Congress? What is unreasonable about having local citizens and public officials participate in decisions on designating land near their homes for inclusion in an international land program?

Many, many Americans from all sections of our country have called my office to say that they are concerned about the lack of congressional oversight over UNESCO international land designations in the United States and to express their support for H.R. 3752. I want to say to them that this fight has not ended. I plan to introduce this bill again in the 105th Congress.

I would like to include the following recent articles about the debate over H.R. 3752. I urge my colleagues to read these commentaries.

CONGRESS FAILS TO VETO U.N. ROLE IN NATIONAL PARKS

(By Cliff Kincaid)

In a sign of mounting anti-United Nations sentiment, Rep. Don Young (R-Alaska) got about 60% of House members—246 to 178 (see rollcall next week)—to vote in favor of his "American Land Sovereignty Protection Act" (H.R. 3753) on September 26, but because the bill didn't get the two-thirds ap-

proval needed under suspension of the rules procedures, it ultimately failed. Thirty-three Democrats voted for the popular piece of legislation, 15 Republicans voted against it.

The bill would have required congressional approval before federal officials seek special U.N. status for U.S. parks and public lands. It was brought to the House floor just two weeks after Rep. Young had convened an informative September 12 hearing of his House Resources Committee to highlight how the United Nations has been brought in to "protect" literally tens of millions of acres of federal land. The hearing focused on how President Clinton complied with a U.N. recommendation to kill a gold mine project outside Yellowstone National Park.

Citizens and local officials from Montana, New Mexico, Wyoming, Colorado and even New York testified that the United Nations has been involved in labeling public lands in their communities as World Heritage Sites and Biosphere Reserves without their knowledge or consent. They said the U.N. involvement including proposals for "buffer zones" around these areas, threatens private property rights, property values and economic development.

In the United States there are now 20 World Heritage Sites, designated under the terms of a 1972 treaty, and 47 Biosphere Reserves, designated under a 1970 U.N.-sponsored "Man and the Biosphere" program that has been implemented without the benefit of a treaty. The programs are run out of the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris.

According to Rep. Young, these U.N.-designated areas comprise more than 51 million acres—68% of all National Parks, Preserves and Monuments, including the Statute of Liberty and Independence Hall.

Unwilling to take the side of the United Nations against Congress, not one major environmentalist group accepted an invitation to testify and no Democrats on the committee showed up at the hearing to oppose the bill. The Clinton Administration did, however, send Assistant Interior Secretary George Frampton to testify against the Young bill. Frampton was clearly perturbed by Young's effort to promote his legislation by asking his congressional colleagues, "Is Boutros Boutros-Ghali zoning land in your district?"

Ironically, Frampton's own dealings with the United Nations in the Yellowstone matter were a major factor in prompting the hearings and the proposed legislation.

CLINTON'S YELLOWSTONE DEAL

Circumventing the lawful process of completing an Environmental Impact Statement to determine what threat, if any, was posed by a proposed gold mine, Frampton last year invited a foreign U.N. delegation to make a brief visit to Yellowstone, which is both a World Heritage Site and a Biosphere Reserve, to call for a "buffer zone" around the park and to declare it "in danger" from the mining project. The leader of the delegation was a German, Bernd Von Droste, who has called for global energy taxes to enable the United Nations to better "protect" these areas.

After the U.N. intervention, the mining company, Crown Butte Mines Inc., agreed to White House demands to cancel the project in return for a vague presidential promise of some federal land somewhere else. "This President believed the U.N. has more value than the Congress," Rep. Young angrily declared, vowing to push his sovereignty bill and subject Clinton's Yellowstone deal to congressional scrutiny.

But the administration's Frampton dismissed these concerns. "People are nervous the U.N. is coming," he sniffed. He insisted

the U.N. designations simply promote environmental cooperation and actually serve to attract tourists. When told, however, that the United Nations had complained that Yellowstone was too crowded by tourists, he just replied, "I was not aware of that." Indeed, environmental groups not only wanted the gold mine stopped, but have suggested greatly restricting tourism within the park.

Myron Ebell of Frontiers of Freedom, a group started by former Sen. Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyo.), said Frampton was part of a "cabal" of federal agencies and environmental groups that regard the United Nations as a "weapon" in their campaign to deindustrialize America. Paul C. Jones, executive director of the Colorado-based Minerals Exploration Coalition, said the involvement of the United Nations in Yellowstone was "unprecedented" and amounted to an international "land grab." The House support for the Young legislation is only one indication that opposition is building.

Rep. Tim Hutchinson (R-Ark.) testified that citizens in his own state, including a group called "Take Back Arkansas," had thwarted the designation of the Ozark National Forest as a Biosphere Reserve because they didn't want their "prized national treasures" subjected to international agreements that might conflict with U.S. law. In a case involving Mount Mitchell State Park in North Carolina, citizen action forced park authorities to actually take the words "United Nations" off a wooden sign leading into the park.

For her part, Nina Sibal of UNESCO testified that passage of Young's legislation was "a sovereign decision" of the United States. Her French UNESCO associate, Pierre Lasserre, however, did venture the opinion that the name of the "Man and the Biosphere" program should be changed because it sounds "sexist."

U.N.-SPONSORED ALIENS LAND IN YELLOWSTONE

(By Gayle M.B. Hanson)

The Clinton administration allowed an obscure treaty to establish U.N. authority over Yellowstone National Park, the Statue of Liberty and other American sites. House Democrats backed the power grab.

Okay, so maybe there were only a handful of individuals involved, and maybe they didn't actually arrive in the dead of night protected by whirring black helicopters and hell-bent on clandestine maneuvers. But the fact that four members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's, or UNESCO's, World Heritage Committee traveled from halfway around the globe to the Idaho-Montana-Wyoming border area in summer 1995 to investigate a "dangerous" situation unfolding at Yellowstone National Park has some people still scratching their heads in disbelief.

The aforementioned (dare we say it?) aliens were invited to poke around on their fact-finding mission at Yellowstone by Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife and Parks George Frampton Jr. Frampton, at the behest of the U.S. Park Service and a cavalcade of environmental groups including the Sierra Club, the National Audubon Society and the Wilderness Society, an organization Frampton once led, officially sought the intervention of UNESCO's World Heritage Committee to remedy what they called "extremely serious threats" by a proposed gold mine near the park.

The initial correspondence from the environmental groups to the World Heritage Centre in March 1995 requested that Yellowstone be put on the List of the World Heritage in Danger due to the mine that was planned on its perimeter. The World Heritage Centre followed up with a letter to Frampton in June

requesting a detailed analysis of the site to determine whether it should be included for consideration as endangered at their July meeting in Paris. On June 27, Frampton responded on behalf of the Clinton administration in a lengthy letter in which he pleaded for intervention by the U.N. group and urged that international investigators immediately be sent to Yellowstone.

"[Interior] Secretary Babbitt and I are informed of the nongovernmental conservation group concerns as transmitted to the Centre," Frampton wrote to Bernd von Droste, the World Heritage Centre director. "We believe that a potential danger to the values of the park and surrounding waters and fisheries exists and the Committee should be informed that the property as inscribed in the World Heritage List is in danger."

In short, invoking a madcap treaty, the Clinton administration accepted U.N. sovereignty in these matters and called upon a U.N. agency to save Yellowstone. Several months later four individuals from the Centre flew to the rescue. "I was there the entire time they visited," says Paul C. Jones, executive director of the Minerals Exploration Coalition, a mining-advocacy group. "We were in the midst of a very long, very serious, congressionally mandated process to produce an environmental-impact statement on the mine proposed for the park. We were strictly following the rules as spelled out by the National Environmental Protection Act. When suddenly, with the appearance of the U.N., what had been an ordinary process became a political debate. And it was apparent that these people had made up their minds before they even got there."

During their visit to the proposed site for New World Mine, north of Cooke City, Mont., the four visitors had the opportunity to interact with many of the more common local species including environmentalists, park-service representatives and mining-industry honchos. In fact, each member of the visiting U.N. team traveled in an overland vehicle (read Jeep) with their own locally supplied good-guy environmentalist and evil mine representative. This allowed for a continuing dialogue to be maintained wherein each side could bark loudly at the other.

The visitors also took time out from their research to discuss the future of the park with the many reporters who had gathered from around the globe. Adul Wichiencharoen of Thailand, who heads the World Heritage Committee, went so far as to tell a reporter from Montana's Billings Gazette that the park might be improved by the addition of several million additional acres of land. "Certainly the forest areas around Yellowstone belong to the same ecosystem," he said. "All of these lands must have protection so their integrity is not threatened."

The end result was that the visitors returned to the World Heritage Centre, presented their findings in Berlin that November and the world body voted to place Yellowstone on its lists of endangered sites. The resulting international bad press effectively derailed the permit process and in late August the mine owners agreed to a land swap with the U.S. government, ridding them of their parcel of \$65 million worth of property in a location yet to be determined.

Where was Yogi Bear when he was needed? It isn't certain. But the circus of events that took place in the mountains was enough to send House Resources Committee Chairman Don Young of Alaska to urge passage of the American Land Sovereignty Protection Act of 1996 faster than you could say Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

Young's proposal simply provided that Congress be allowed to assert its authority over what American landmarks make the World Heritage List. The World Heritage

List is a product of the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and National Heritage, a treaty taking precedence at law over the U.S. Constitution. Since it was adopted in 1972 (the United States was its initiator and first signatory), the convention has been used to project the authority of a U.N. agency over an ever-growing list of officially designated cultural and natural sites. Commemorative photos are taken. Plaques are installed at qualifying locations. National sovereignty is eroded.

At present 496 cultural and natural sites throughout the world are included on the list. They cover a diverse compendium, including such buildings as Independence Hall, the Statue of Liberty and the Leaning Tower of Pisa, and such areas of regional and national interest as the Florida Everglades and Mount Everest.

"Land designations under the World Heritage and Biosphere Reserve programs have been created with virtually no congressional oversight and no congressional hearings. The public and local governments are rarely consulted," says Young.

Instead, in the case of the World Heritage List, sites generally are recommended for this internationalization by the National Park Service. Twenty such sites are within the confines of the U.S. borders; two additional sites, Yellowstone and the Everglades, are on the list of endangered heritage sites. Hundreds of additional sites around the globe are pending inclusion on the list. If neither the first McDonald's nor Yankee Stadium has yet to be included, it could be an oversight.

Certainly the UNESCO folks are looking to improve their holdings. "An analysis of the World Heritage List has shown that the industrialized world, religious Christian movements, historical cities, historical periods and 'elitist' architecture are over-represented," according to World Heritage Centre documents. Well, so much for getting McDonald's on the list.

Now the World Heritage Centre is willing to admit that for the moment it is a dog that barks but has no bite. It can't yet force the United States to do anything about its national parks or turn over the Statue of Liberty. But these people are nothing if not ambitious. Although UNESCO admits that it has no enforcement teeth (which begs the question of why there should be such a list in the first place), the Clinton administration first strongly asserted its desire that Yellowstone be put on the endangered list and then opposed passage of Young's bill, which would have taken nomination of sites to the World Heritage List out from under the relatively opaque operations of the Interior Department and placed them in the hands of Congress.

"If Congress wishes to micromanage these international programs, it could assume that responsibility," claimed Rep. George Miller of California, the senior Democratic member of the House Resources Committee. "However, it is very ironic that this Congress is willing to spend its waning days fixing programs that are not broken. . . ."

Critics slap their heads, roll their eyes and wonder if a treaty really has ceded American sovereignty over the Statue of Liberty and Independence Hall. They note with suspicion the administration's loathing of the proposed Young bill, going so far as to promise a presidential veto had it passed. They ask why we have Clinton protecting a list that supposedly doesn't matter—from a bill that supposedly doesn't matter.

Some who testified in favor of the bill argue strongly that congressional oversight is constitutional necessity. "If these international programs are seen as harmless be-

cause they are merely symbolic, Congress is entitled to think competing concerns also deserve 'symbolic' recognition," testified Jeremy A. Rabkin, an expert in constitutional law from Cornell University. "[The bill] seems to me a modest but useful statement that global enthusiasms should not be allowed to run roughshod over our traditional constitutional principles."

But if the American Land Sovereignty Protection Act of 1996 didn't stand a chance this time around, and the bill, while it received a majority of votes, did not receive the two-thirds vote necessary for it to pass under the rules of suspension, it still is not a fight that's finished. Young has vowed to keep the pressure on when the 105th Congress convenes.

"While I'm pleased that a strong majority of the House supported this legislation, I'm amazed that a single member of Congress would oppose having congressional oversight of international land designations within the borders of the United States," Young says. Clinton administration claims of U.N. authority over Yellowstone and the Statue of Liberty are meanwhile continuing to give conservatives a bad case of dyspepsia.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3610, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AP- PROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1996

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the provision in the final Conference Agreement to the FY 1997 Department of Defense (DOD) Appropriations Bill, which encourages the Department to pay particular attention to pediatric patients as it explores telemedicine initiatives that would provide cost-effective, accessible, and high quality services for DoD beneficiaries.

The Department of Defense in the past decade, has experienced many of the same challenges confronting the Nation's private health care system—increasing costs, uneven access to health care services, and disparate benefit and cost-sharing packages for similarly-situated categories of beneficiaries. As DoD responds to these challenges, there is a particular need to ensure that the transition to managed care for pediatric patients within the Military Health Services System is handled with a high level of professionalism and care.

The requirements of a reformed health care delivery system and the emergence of new medical and information technologies have radically changed the manner in which health care is provided and delivered to pediatric patients. Therefore, it is critically important for the Department to develop a partnership with a pediatric hospital which has the proven expertise and track record in the diagnosis and treatment of sick children.

Children's National Medical Center (CNMC), located in the Nation's capital, offers significant benefits to DoD and to countless citizens in Northern Virginia, Washington, DC, and Maryland. CNMC has had a longstanding relationship with the Department of Defense through collaboration with DoD facilities, and through the provision of patient care services to a large number of military dependents and the children of DoD civilian employees. CNMC currently has affiliation agreements with Walter

Reed Army Medical Center and Bethesda Naval Medical Center. Through these relationships, CNMC serves as a major regional source of training for military physicians, nurses, technologists, therapists, and other allied health professionals.

In recent years, CNMC has worked closely with DoD to develop pediatric quality assurance criteria for emergency medical care services to acutely ill and injured children who are military dependents referred by area military medical treatment facilities. This pilot study involved the development and application of screening criteria designed to assess the process and outcome of pediatric emergency care for head trauma, seizures and respiratory distress due to upper airway construction. The criteria was applied to a sample of six military treatment facilities in the United States. The findings from the study revealed specific aspects of pediatric emergency medical care which would benefit from clinical and/or administrative educational programs.

Given the specific expertise which Children's National Medical Center brings to pediatric health care, its longstanding successful relationship with DoD, the National Institutes of Health, and other Federal agencies in health policy and research matters, CNMC is eminently qualified to work with DoD in establishing a state-of-the-art telemedicine network to ensure that pediatric military dependents have access to the most advanced standards of American health care.

Telepediatrics demonstration of this nature will provide DoD with otherwise inaccessible state-of-the-art pediatric medical advice and services to providers and their patients. It will also provide the broadest range of pediatric specialty services allowing for the phased integration of target specialties (trauma, radiology, psychiatry), it will develop broad or segmented demonstration of the utility of various telemedicine technologies in the field of pediatric medicine across the range of primary, chronic, and acute care services, and it will demonstrate the cost-effectiveness of telemedicine technologies in enhancing the quality of services and access to pediatric populations in urban, suburban, rural, and regionally dispersed, as well as transitional communities.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support the effort by the Department of Defense to explore telemedicine initiatives which will bring new insights and services to the care of pediatric patients.

TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF HOMES AND SERVICES FOR THE AGING ON THEIR 35TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to the American Association of Homes and Services for the Aging who will celebrate their 35th anniversary this October in Philadelphia.

On November 26, 1961, a group of dedicated long-term care professionals met for 4 days at New York's Arden House to discuss the future role and mission of nonprofit providers in long-term care. Out of those discussions

came the American Association of Homes and Services for the Aging.

From its earliest days, the association and its members believed in a philosophy of care and service to the Nation's elderly. Its leaders coined the phrase "social components of care" to describe how significant both the nurturing and spiritual aspects of long-term care were in ensuring quality of care for residents of the Nation's health care and senior housing organizations. The association also pioneered the concept of resident decisionmaking, believing in the right of residents of homes for the aging to have a voice in their care and in the activities of the facility.

The association's vision for the future is one in which every community offers an integrated and coordinated continuum of high quality, innovative and affordable health care, housing and home, and community-based services. Within this framework the qualities of compassion, benevolence, individual dignity, self-determination, diversity, and social responsibility will be most highly valued.

As 1996 draws to a close, there are 5,000 full members of the AAHSA, 39 State association partners, and 800 affiliate members. Its membership includes not only nursing homes and continuing care retirement communities, but also subsidized and market-rate housing for low- and moderate-income elderly as well as home and community-based service organizations. The association sponsors a nationally recognized accreditation program for continuing care retirement communities and initiated the International Association of Homes and Services for the Aging to share the knowledge of aging services across international borders.

From October 28 to 31, the AAHSA will hold its annual meeting in Philadelphia. In light of this organization's commitment to continuing improvement in the care of our Nation's elderly we are honored to host this event which will draw over 5,000 people to our city. Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating this association on 35 years of service to the Nation's elderly.

THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1956 HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION—REFLECTIONS OF CHARLES GATI

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, as we approach the end of October, we will mark the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution. This is a particularly significant event because that uprising of the Hungarian people against communism and against the Soviet domination of the Hungarian nation was one of the most dramatic and critical events of the cold war era.

As we reach the last days of October when the dramatic events unfolded 40 years ago, it is appropriate that we here in the United States—and particularly that we as Members of Congress—remember the events of 1956. It is most appropriate that we pay tribute to the brave people of Hungary who rose up against Soviet tanks and the heavily armed Red Army in an effort to win their freedom and regain their national independence.

Mr. Speaker, one of the individuals who was a young man in Budapest at the time of those tumultuous events four decades ago was Dr. Charles Gati, who was one of the hundreds of thousands of Hungarians who fled their country in the aftermath of that tragic revolution. We are fortunate, indeed, to have him here as an American today, one of our finest scholars and analysts of Central and Eastern Europe.

TRIBUTE TO DR. MARCO BRUNO AND JOSEPH ALESSI

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, as we approach October, National Italian-American Heritage Month, being an Italian-American myself, I would like to commend two distinguished individuals from my congressional district for their dedication to increasing the awareness of Italian-American heritage. These two gentlemen, Dr. Marco Bruno and Mr. Joseph Alessi, were recently recognized by the Belleville Chapter of UNICO National for their accomplishments.

Dr. Bruno is extremely active in the Italian-American community. He is a founder and charter member of the Center for Italian and Italian-American Culture, Inc. He has served as the center's vice president, a member of the board of trustees, chairman of the membership committee, participant and chairman of several other cultural and fundraising activities. Currently, Dr. Bruno is serving his third year as president of the executive board. He is a member of the National Italian American Foundation [NIAF]. Dr. Bruno has been a member of Cedar Grove UNICO for over 10 years and has served as chairman of the Heritage Committee. In addition, he has held the offices of vice president and president. In 1992, Dr. Bruno was honored as the Cedar Grove UNICO Man of the Year. His numerous activities with UNICO include various heritage programs, coordinator of the Columbus Day Parade, Christmas Toy Drive, and director of Italian language classes in Cedar Grove. He is a member of the UNICO Once Voice Committee and has assisted in the organization of Italian-American Heritage Day at Montclair State College, and the One Voice Seminar at Seton Hall University. Finally, Mr. Speaker, Dr. Bruno has most recently served as co-chairman of the A-T Children's Project Family Day fundraiser.

Mr. Speaker, the second notable Italian-American, Joseph Alessi served as Essex County Condemnation Commissioner and an Arbitrator for the Essex County Court Special Civil Part. He became a member of Cedar Grove UNICO in 1986 and served as president from 1988 to 1990. He founded the Heritage Committee of Cedar Grove UNICO and was instrumental in procuring educational videos on Italian heritage. Mr. Alessi served on the UNICO scholarship committee and was active in various fundraising events. He was appointed to the honorary advisory committee for the Newark Public Library's International Cultural Festival in Italy. Mr. Alessi serves with Dr. Bruno as a trustee for the Center for Italian and Italian-American Culture. In addition, he also holds the position as co-chairman of the center's annual gala. Finally, Mr. Alessi is

a member of One-Voice, an organization founded by Dr. Emanuel A. Alfano, who is dedicated to eradicating negative Italian stereotyping and defamation.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot express enough appreciation and admiration for these two gentlemen. They have already contributed more to their communities than most people could even dream of accomplishing in a lifetime. Their actions and characters carry the highest level of integrity and should be noted by all. Mr. Speaker, Italian-Americans have suffered many hardships over the years, and it is thanks to individuals such as Dr. Bruno and Mr. Alessi that we begin to reestablish our rich and notable heritage. Thank you gentlemen, and may you continue your noble efforts to propel the heritage of Italian-Americans.

THE INTERSTATE INSURANCE RECEIVERSHIP COMPACT

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the Interstate Insurance Receivership Compact is the product of the efforts of a group of state insurance regulators and legislators that were concerned about the problems that have been presented by the administration of multistate insurance receiverships. After examining the compact and its plan of operation, I became convinced that the compact would make an important contribution to the regulation of insurance by the States. As a result, I introduced House Joint Resolution 189 for the purpose of granting the explicit consent of Congress to the compact. I have come to believe, however, that the Interstate Insurance Receivership Compact does not actually require congressional consent to be valid.

The compact has now been adopted by four States, in addition to my home State of California, Illinois, Michigan, Nebraska, and New Hampshire. The compact is in the process of organizing its commission and establishing its rules so that it can fulfill its intended purpose of facilitating the open, fair, and efficient administration of insurance receiverships that have a multistate impact.

A hearing on House Joint Resolution 189 took place before the Commercial and Administrative Law Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives on September 18, 1996. The testimony presented at the hearing, and the written submissions received both before and after the hearing, were, without exception, supportive of the compact and in some cases, enthusiastic. Testimony was personally presented by Senator Leo Fraser, of New Hampshire, a legislator who was instrumental in advocating the compact concept, and Robert Lange, director of insurance of the State of Nebraska and the first chairman of the compact commission.

Written testimony was submitted by Peter Gallanis, special deputy receiver for the State of Illinois. In addition, Gov. Jim Edgar, of Illinois, and Gov. Ben Nelson, of Nebraska, wrote to Judiciary Chairman HENRY HYDE and expressed their active support for the agreement. Significantly, no opinions to the contrary were expressed at the hearing.

A number of important points were made in support of the compact. First, the purpose of

the compact and its operation are fully consistent with the State regulation of insurance as set forth in the McCarran-Ferguson Act of 1945. The compact facilitates and enhances what the States are already doing. It merely allows them to do so more efficiently.

Second, the terms of the compact clearly establish that there is no usurpation of any Federal prerogative by the compact and there is no unlawful delegation of State authority to the compact or its commission. The drafter of the compact carefully provided that each State would have the opportunity and ability to withdraw from the compact if it should decide to do so. In addition, each State has the ability to opt out of a rule promulgated by the compact commission if that State finds the rule to be undesirable.

Interstate compacts have made an important contribution to the ability of the States to govern and to regulate, and, therefore, to the constitutional system of federalism. Many compacts have received explicit congressional consent. Many others have not received consent because the law, as interpreted by the U.S. Supreme Court, does not require it. The testimony, letters of support, and the language of the compact itself have now convinced me that the Interstate Insurance Receivership Compact is one of those compacts that does not require the explicit consent of Congress.

TRIBUTE TO CLAREMONT MCKENNA COLLEGE

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to salute my alma mater on the occasion of its 50th anniversary.

Claremont McKenna College was founded in 1946. Most of its students were returning veterans who were given a chance to earn a college education thanks to the GI bill.

Those young men, including my father, were determined to take the lessons of war and build a peaceful and prosperous Nation.

Founding President George Benson, who will celebrate his 89th birthday in January, kept Claremont McKenna College focused on its mission to educate young men and women for responsible leadership in business and government.

Today, Claremont McKenna is recognized as one of the Nation's finest colleges and enrolls nearly a thousand students from across the country and the world.

Among its graduates are leaders in business, the arts, education, science, medicine, and of course, public service.

I am proud to be a graduate of Claremont McKenna College and invite my colleagues to join me in saluting a remarkable institution.

TRIBUTE TO DR. ARMAND LEONE

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding individual of the

Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey, Dr. Armand Leone.

Dr. Leone has given a great deal of time and care to the people of Paterson through his undying service at Wayne General Hospital. A native of Paterson, Dr. Leone began his medical career in his hometown after graduating from New York Medical College in 1947. His first position was as a rotating intern at Wayne General, followed by a residency in pathology. With these experiences, Dr. Leone realized his inner calling to practice at Wayne General Hospital.

Next, Dr. Leone served as the first radiology resident at St. Barnabas Hospital. His enthusiasm and dedication led him to serve a residency in radiation therapy and two preceptorships in nuclear medicine. Dr. Leone fulfilled his practicing desire in 1951 when he was appointed to the medical staff of Wayne General Hospital—then Paterson General. Later, he was appointed clinical professor at New York Medical College in Westchester. Currently, Dr. Leone serves as chairman of the department of radiology at Wayne General and chairman of the Wayne General Hospital Foundation.

Mr. Speaker, it is overwhelmingly apparent that Dr. Leone's dedication to the practice of medicine warrants utmost admiration. His devotion to Wayne General Hospital and the individuals it serves goes above and beyond the call of normal doctors. I applaud the achievements of Dr. Armand Leone and wish him many more years of excellence in practicing medicine.

SOUTH DADE/HOMESTEAD MOTOR- SPORTS EXHIBITION CENTER

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleagues from south Florida in support of a new, significant economic development project which is planned for Homestead, FL. This project involves the establishment of a Motorsports Exhibition and Education Center as part of the existing South Dade/Homestead Motorsports Complex.

Mr. Speaker, in 1992, Homestead and South Dade County experienced extreme damage from Hurricane Andrew which destroyed countless homes and businesses. In the years since the hurricane, we in south Florida have worked hard to restore and revitalize the economy of this community. It takes a true partnership of government and business to make such an economic recovery. The Motorsports Exhibition Center is an example of such a partnership. The city of Homestead and a number of businesses involved in the Motorsports Speedway have joined together in a nonprofit foundation to seek funding for establishment of the exhibition center which is expected to draw some half million tourists to the Motorsports Complex each year. The project will create hundreds of jobs throughout the South Dade area.

Mr. Speaker, the city of Homestead has indicated that it plans to approach the Economic Development Administration [EDA] for partial funding of the Exhibition Center. We are hopeful that the agency will move expeditiously to review the project so that it may consider funding in fiscal year 1997.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I want to express my support for the job that EDA has been doing in Florida and around the country in addressing local economic development needs. I look forward to working with the EDA officials in our region on the Motorsports Exhibition Center project.

TRIBUTE TO DAUGHTERS OF MIRIAM CENTER

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to The Daughters of Miriam Center, a nonprofit geriatric and rehabilitation center, which will be celebrating 75 years of excellence, with the opening of the Gallen Institute for Subacute Care on October 27, 1996.

Mr. Speaker; as you know, one of America's greatest assets is the wisdom of our seniors. As Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter once said, "Wisdom too often never comes, and so one ought not to reject it merely because it comes late." The Daughters of Miriam Center realizes the same sentiments that Justice Frankfurter once espoused. The 13 acre Daughters of Miriam Center campus consists of 340 beds with various services available to over 700 elderly persons.

Mr. Speaker, the Daughters of Miriam Center was founded in 1921 by Nathan Bennet, a former Paterson mayor. It served as a shelter for elderly persons and orphaned children. Today, the Daughters of Miriam Center is acknowledged as one of the leading facilities in the Nation for the care of the elderly. It offers a nursing facility, subacute unit, the Gallen Institute for Subacute Care, sheltered workshop, medical day care, program for the elderly with outpatient alzheimer disease unit, two apartment buildings which offer congregate services, and the B.I. Cohen Family Building.

Mr. Speaker; on behalf of my colleagues in Congress, I wish the Daughters of Miriam Center success in the opening of the new Gallen Institute and another 75 years of continued success.

PRIVATE PROPERTY CONGRESSIONAL VOTE INDEX

SPEECH OF

HON. WES COOLEY

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 4, 1996

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I bring to my colleague's attention the 1995-96 Private Property Rights Congressional Vote Index created and published by the League of Private Property Voters in Battle Ground, WA.

This index, first published in 1990, was developed in response to actions of Federal agencies that result in the taking of private property without just compensation. The current index is sponsored by several hundred grassroots-wise use and private property rights groups. Among the Oregon cosponsors are Oregon Cattlemen Association, Oregon Farm Bureau, Oregon Lands Coalition, Oregonians for Food and Shelter, and Oregonians in Action.

I urge my colleagues to read and study this index to learn more about the concerns of private property rights advocates.

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The votes listed below show how the House supported (S) or opposed (O) the League of Private Property Voters position. A description of each vote is listed below along with the scorecard.

You will gain the greatest benefit by first looking up your Representative to see what his private property score was on the right side of the scorecard. Then read each vote description. The league private property position listed near the top of the scorecard shows how we believe your Representative should have voted on each issue. Check to see whether you Representative supported (S) or opposed (O) the League private property position.

U.S. HOUSE VOTES

HOUSE VOTE #1: WEAKENING UNFUNDED MANDATE REFORMS

H.R. 5 requires a Congressional Budget Office cost analysis and specifics on how a bill or regulation would be financed on any measure imposing costs of more than \$50 million on state and local governments. Representative James Moran (D-VA) offered a substitute amendment to severely weaken H.R. 5 by removing a provision in the bill blocking the consideration of legislation that does not provide money for meeting a federal mandate. The Moran substitute was rejected February 1, 1995 on a 152-278 vote. Private property rights supporters voted NO.

HOUSE VOTE #2: REGULATORY MORATORIUM

H.R. 450 would temporarily prohibit federal agencies from implementing new federal regulations. The freeze would be in effect until December 31, 1995, or when the regulatory revisions in the "Contract With America" were enacted, whichever is sooner, and would retroactively cover regulations proposed or put into effect since November 20, 1994. The bill would exempt routine regulations and those that address an "imminent threat to health or safety." H.R. 450 passed 276-146 on February 24, 1995. The President's position was a no vote. Private property advocates voted YES.

HOUSE VOTE #3: STRENGTHENING RISK ASSESSMENT AND COST/BENEFIT ANALYSIS FOR NEW REGULATION ACT

H.R. 1022 requires that any new regulations affecting the environment, health and safety that would likely cost the economy more than \$25 million annually must first undergo an assessment of risk and the relative costs and benefits. Representatives Joe Barton (R-TX), Mike Crapo (R-ID) and Billy Tauzin (D-LA) offered an amendment to strengthen H.R. 1022 by establishing a process whereby citizens could petition federal agencies to review EXISTING regulations. The Barton-Crapo-Tauzin Amendment was rejected on a 206-220 vote on February 28, 1995. Private property rights advocates voted YES.

HOUSE VOTE #4: PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS—30 PERCENT THRESHOLD

H.R. 925 was a private property rights bill that would provide for landowners to be compensated for the loss of the use of their land caused by federal regulations. The Goss Amendment (Porter Goss (R-FL)) would have weakened H.R. 925 in two ways. First it would have raised the threshold to 30% from 10% before the bill would kick in and require compensation to the landowner. Second, the Goss Amendment would have required that the 30% apply to all the landowners property, not just the portion affected by the regulation as stated in H.R. 925. The Goss Amendment was defeated 210-211 on March 2, 1995 (the House eventually settled on a 20%

threshold). The property rights position was a NO.

HOUSE VOTE #5: PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS

H.R. 925 would require federal agencies to compensate private property owners for federal actions taken under the Endangered Species Act, the Wetlands provisions of the Clean Water Law and the 1985 Farm Bill, and certain laws affecting Western water rights that reduce the value of any section of their properties by 20 percent or more. If a regulation took 50% or more of the property value, the landowner would be able to force the government to buy out his property. H.R. 925 passed 277-148 on March 3, 1995. The President's position was a no vote. Private property advocates voted YES.

HOUSE VOTE #6: EMERGENCY HARVEST OF DEAD AND DYING TREES ON FEDERAL LANDS

During the last five years a net of 21 billion board feet of dead and dying timber has accumulated on Forest Service lands nationwide. Unfortunately, existing federal barriers have prevented these trees from being harvested before they deteriorate and lose commercial value. They merely rot and provide no employment for rural timber economies and increase the cost of forest products used to build houses. H.R. 1158, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions bill, contained a common sense provision by Representatives Charles Taylor (R-NC) and Don Young (R-AK) which established expedited procedures for removing these dead and dying trees while still retaining important environmental safeguards. An amendment by Rep. Sidney Yates (D-IL) to strike the Taylor-Young provisions and thus retain existing barriers to harvesting these trees was defeated on March 15, 1995 by a 150-275 vote. Private property rights supporters voted NO.

HOUSE VOTE #7: WETLANDS DEFINITION AND COMPENSATION

H.R. 961 is a bill to revise the Clean Water Act and regulation of wetlands. The Boehlert Amendment (Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY)) would have gutted H.R. 961. It would have broadened the definition of wetlands to cover more land and eliminated the provisions of the bill that would require federal compensation for private landowners affected by wetlands regulation. This amendment was supported by 39 moderate Republicans and opposed by 51 conservative Democrats. The Boehlert Amendment was defeated 185-242 on May 16, 1995. The private property vote was a NO.

HOUSE VOTE #8: MORE FUNDING FOR CONVERTING PRIVATE PROPERTY INTO FEDERAL PROPERTY

H.R. 1977, the FY 1996 Interior Appropriations bill, contained \$51 million for federal agencies to acquire only the highest priority lands for national parks, national forests and wildlife refuges. Representative George Miller (D-CA) offered an amendment to increase this amount by \$183 million which is offset by a corresponding cut in fossil fuel research and development funding. The Miller Amendment was defeated 170-253 on July 13, 1995. Private property rights supporters voted NO.

HOUSE VOTE #9: FUNDING FOR NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

An amendment to the Fiscal year 1996 Interior Appropriations bill (H.R. 1977) by Rep. Tim Hutchinson (R-AR) would have eliminated the \$3.5 million provided in the bill for the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The House Appropriations Committee had already decided to defund the trust over 2 years but the Hutchinson Amendment would have cut the funds immediately. The Hutchinson Amendment was defeated 129-281 on July 13, 1995. The private property position was YES.

Private property position Congressman (votes)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Percent support	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		When voting	All votes
ALABAMA																		
Bachus S (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	S	S	S	S	0	S	87	87
Bevill T (D)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	0	S	0	0	0	0	60	60
Browder G (D)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	0	S	S	0	0	0	67	67
Callahan S (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	S	S	S	S	S	S	93	93
Cramer R (D)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	0	S	S	0	0	0	67	67
Everett T (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100
Hillard E (D)	0	0	0	0	S	0	S	0	S	0	S	0	S	0	0	0	20	20
ALASKA																		
Young D (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	S	S	?	?	S	S		92	80
ARIZONA																		
Hayworth J (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		100	100
Kolbe J (R)	S	S	0	0	S	S	0	S	0	S	S	S	S	S	S		73	73
Pastor E (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	S		7	7
Salmon M (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		100	100
Shadegg J (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		100	100
Stump B (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		100	100
ARKANSAS																		
Dickey J (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		100	100
Hutchinson T (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	S		93	93
Lincoln B (D)	S	S	0	0	S	S	S	0	0	S	S	S	0	0	0		53	53
Thornton R (D)	0	0	0	S	S	S	0	0	0	0	S	0	0	0	0		27	27
CALIFORNIA																		
Baker B (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		100	100
Becerra X (D)	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	0		0	0
Bellenson A (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Berman H (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Bilbray B (R)	S	S	S	0	S	S	S	S	?	S	S	S	S	0	S		87	87
Bono S (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	?	?	S	S	S	?	S	S		100	73
Brown G (D)	0	0	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Calvert K (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	S	S	S	S	S	S		93	93
Condit G (D)	S	S	S	S	S	0	S	S	S	S	0	S	S	0	S		80	80
Cox C (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		100	100
Cunningham R (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0		93	93
Dellums R (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Dixon J (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Dooley C (D)	S	S	S	0	S	S	S	0	0	S	S	?	0	0			64	60
Doolittle J (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		100	100
Dornan R (R)	S	S	S	?	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		100	93
Dreier D (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		100	100
Eshoo A (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Farr S (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Fazio V (D)	0	0	0	0	S	?	S	0	0	0	S	0	0	0	0		29	27
Filner B (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0			0	0
Galleghy E (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	?	S	S	S	S	S	S		93	87
Harman J (D)	S	S	0	0	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		20	20
Herger W (R)	S	S	S	S	?	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		100	93
Horn S (R)	S	S	S	?	S	S	S	S	0	0	0	0	0	S	0		57	53
Hunter D (R)	?	S	?	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		100	87
Kim J (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		100	100
Lantos T (D)	0	0	0	0	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0		7	7
Lewis J (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	S	S	S	S	S	S		93	93
Lofgren Z (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Martinez M (D)	S	0	0	?	S	S	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0		33	27
Matsui R (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0

[House key: S: Supported private property position; O: Opposed private property position; X: House Speaker excused himself from voting; ?: Did not vote; I: Ineligible to vote at the time]

	Private property position Congressman (votes)	N 1	Y 2	Y 3	N 4	Y 5	N 6	N 7	N 8	Y 9	N 10	N 11	N 12	N 13	Y 14	N 15	Percent support	
																	When voting	All votes
McKeon H (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100
Miller G (D)	O	O	?	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	7	7
Mineta N (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	7	7
Moorhead C (R)	S	?	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	93	87
Packard R (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	93	93
Pelosi N (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	7	7
Pombo R (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100
Radanovich G (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	93	93
Riggs F (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	93	93
Rohrabacher D (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	87	87
Roybal-Allard L (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0	0
Royce E (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	93	93
Seastrand A (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	100	93
Stark P (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	?	?	O	S	O	8	7
Thomas B (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100
Torres E (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	?	O	O	O	O	O	O	0	0
Tucker W (D)	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	O	O	?	O	?	?	8	7
Waters M (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0	0
Waxman H (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0	0
Woolsey L (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0	0
COLORADO																		
Allard W (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100
Hefley J (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	93	93
McInnis S (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	93	93
Schaefer D (R)	S	S	S	S	S	?	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	93	87
Schroeder P (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0	0
Skaggs D (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0	0
CONNECTICUT																		
DeLauro R (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	O	O	0	0
Franks G (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	80	80
Gejdenson S (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	?	O	0	0
Johnson N (R)	S	S	O	O	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	O	O	O	S	O	47	47
Kennelly B (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0	0
Shays C (R)	S	S	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	O	O	20	20
DELAWARE																		
Castle M (R)	S	S	O	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	O	S	S	O		47	47
FLORIDA																		
Bilirakis M (R)	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	O	O	73	73
Brown C (D)	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	S	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	7	7
Canady C (R)	S	S	S	O	S	S	O	S	S	S	O	O	O	O	S	O	87	87
Deutsch F (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	7	7
Diaz-Balart L (R)	S	S	O	S	S	O	S	S	O	S	S	O	S	O	O	O	60	60
Foley M (R)	S	S	O	O	S	S	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	O	O	O	67	67
Fowler T (R)	S	S	O	O	S	S	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	?	O	71	67
Gibbons S (D)	O	?	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0	0
Goss P (R)	S	S	O	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	O	47	47
Hastings A (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0	0
Johnston H (D)	O	O	O	?	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	7	7
McCollum B (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	O	87	87
Meek C (D)	O	?	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0	0
Mica J (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	O	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	87	87
Miller D (R)	S	S	O	O	O	S	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	O	60	60
Peterson P (D)	O	S	S	O	S	S	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	33	33
Ros-Lehtinen I (R)	S	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	S	O	S	O	S	O	O	53	53
Scarborough J (R)	?	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	?	?	S	O	S	O	O	O	75	60
Shaw E (R)	S	S	O	O	S	S	S	S	O	S	O	O	S	S	S	O	60	60
Stearns C (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	?	S	S	S	S	S	100	93
Thurman K (D)	O	S	S	O	S	S	O	O	O	O	O	?	?	O	O	O	38	33
Weldon D (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	93	93
Young C (R)	S	S	S	O	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	O	S	O	O	O	67	67
GEORGIA																		
Barr B (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	93	93
Bishop S (D)	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	O	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	O	33	33
Chambliss S (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100
Collins M (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100
Deal N (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	O	O	80	80
Gingrich N (R)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	NA
Kingston J (R)	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	O	O	73	73
Lewis J (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0	0
Linder J (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	93	93
McKinney C (D)	O	O	O	O	?	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0	0
Norwood C (R)	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	93	93
HAWAII																		
Abercrombie N (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	7	7
Mink P (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0	0
IDAHO																		
Chenoweth H (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	?	?	S	100	87
Crapo M (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100
ILLINOIS																		
Collins C (D)	O	O	O	O	?	O	?	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	?	0	0
Costello J (D)	O	?	S	O	S	S	S	S	O	?	O	O	O	O	O	O	38	33
Crane P (R)	O	O	O	O	S	S	S	O	S	S	?	S	O	O	O	O	100	93
Durbin R (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	13	13
Evans L (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0	0
Ewing T (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	93	93
Fawell H (R)	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	O	O	S	S	O	67	67
Flanagan M (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100
Gutierrez L (D)	O	O	?	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0	0
Hastert D (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100
Hyde H (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100
LaHood R (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	O	O	O	S	80	80
Lipinski W (D)	O	S	?	O	O	O	?	S	S	?	S	O	O	O	O	O	33	27
Manzullo D (R)	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	87	87
Porter J (R)	S	S	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	O	O	O	O	O	?	?	36	33
Poshard G (D)	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	O	O	O	?	?	O	O	53	53
Reynolds M (D)	O	O	O	O	S	O	O	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	14	7
Rush B (D)	O	?	?	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0	0
Weller J (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	93	93
Yates S (D)	O	O	O	?	O	O	O	O	O	?	O	?	O	O	O	O	0	0
INDIANA																		
Burton D (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100

[House key: S: Supported private property position; O: Opposed private property position; X: House Speaker excused himself from voting; ?: Did not vote; I: Ineligible to vote at the time]

[illegible]

[House key: S: Supported private property position; O: Opposed private property position; X: House Speaker excused himself from voting; ?: Did not vote; I: Ineligible to vote at the time]

Private property position Congressman (votes)	N 1	Y 2	Y 3	N 4	Y 5	N 6	N 7	N 8	Y 9	N 10	N 11	N 12	N 13	Y 14	N 15	Percent support	
																When voting	All votes
Skelton I (D)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	0	S	S	0	0	0	67	67
Talent J (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	S	93	93
Volkmer H (D)	0	0	0	S	S	S	S	0	?	?	0	S	?	?	0	45	33
MONTANA																	
Williams P (D)	0	0	0	0	0	P	0	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	0	0
NEBRASKA																	
Barrett B (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	S	S	S	S	S	S	93	93
Bereuter D (R)	S	S	0	0	S	S	S	0	0	0	S	0	?	0	0	43	40
Christensen J (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100
NEVADA																	
Ensign J (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	S	S	S	S	S	S	93	93
Vucanovich B (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100
NEW HAMPSHIRE																	
Bass C (R)	S	S	S	0	S	S	0	0	0	S	S	0	S	0	S	60	60
Zeliff B (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	S	S	S	S	S	0	S	87	87
NEW JERSEY																	
Andrews R (D)	S	?	0	0	0	S	0	0	0	0	S	0	?	0	0	23	30
Franks B (R)	S	S	0	0	0	S	0	0	0	S	0	0	S	S	0	47	47
Frelinghuysen R (R)	S	S	0	S	0	S	0	S	0	S	S	S	S	0	0	60	60
LoBiondo F (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	S	0	0	47	47
Martini B (R)	S	S	0	0	0	S	0	0	0	0	0	S	S	0	0	27	27
Menendez R (D)	S	0	0	0	0	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13
Pallone F (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payne D (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roukema M (R)	S	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	S	S	0	S	S	S	40	40
Saxton H (R)	S	S	0	S	S	S	0	0	S	S	0	0	S	S	S	67	67
Smith C (R)	S	S	S	0	S	S	0	0	0	S	S	0	S	0	0	53	53
Torricelli R (D)	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zimmer D (R)	S	S	0	0	0	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	S	0	0	27	27
NEW MEXICO																	
Richardson B (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schiff S (R)	S	S	0	?	0	S	S	S	0	S	S	0	S	S	S	71	67
Skeen J (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	S	S	S	S	S	S	93	93
NEW YORK																	
Ackerman G (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boehlert S (R)	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	S	0	13	13
Engel E (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flake F (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0
Forbes M (R)	S	S	S	0	S	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	S	0	0	40	40
Frisa D (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	S	S	S	S	S	0	0	80	80
Gilman B (R)	S	S	0	0	S	0	0	0	0	0	S	0	S	S	0	40	40
Hinchey M (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Houghton A (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	S	S	0	0	S	0	0	73	73
Kelly S (R)	S	S	0	S	S	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	S	0	0	33	33
King P (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	?	S	S	S	S	S	0	87	87
LaFalce J (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	S	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	13
Lazio R (R)	S	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20
Lowe N (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maloney C (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0
Manton D (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McHugh J (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	S	0	S	S	S	0	?	86	80
McIntyre S (R)	S	S	0	S	S	S	S	S	0	0	0	0	0	S	0	53	53
Molinaro S (R)	S	S	0	S	S	S	0	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	0	73	73
Nadler J (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Owens M (D)	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paxon B (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	S	S	S	S	S	S	93	93
Quinn J (R)	S	S	S	0	0	S	S	0	S	S	0	S	0	0	0	60	60
Rangel C (D)	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	S	0	8	7
Schumer C (D)	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
Serrano J (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaughter L (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solomon G (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	0	87	87
Towns E (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0
Velazquez N (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walsh J (R)	S	S	0	0	S	S	S	S	0	S	S	S	S	0	S	73	73
NORTH CAROLINA																	
Ballenger C (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100
Burr R (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	93	93
Clayton E (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coble H (R)	0	0	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	0	87	87
Funderburk D (R)	0	0	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	0	87	87
Hefner W (D)	0	0	S	0	S	S	S	?	?	?	S	0	0	0	0	50	40
Heineman F (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	93	93
Jones W (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	93	93
Myrick S (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100
Rose C (D)	S	S	S	0	S	0	S	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	43	40
Taylor C (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	S	S	S	S	S	S	93	93
Watt M (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH DAKOTA																	
Pomeroy E (D)	0	S	0	0	S	S	S	S	0	0	S	0	0	0	0	40	40
OHIO																	
Boehner J (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100
Brown S (D)	0	0	0	0	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
Chabot S (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	93	93
Creameans F (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100
Gillmor P (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	S	S	S	0	S	S	S	87	87
Hall T (D)	S	0	0	0	S	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	21	20
Hobson D (R)	S	S	S	0	S	S	S	0	S	S	S	S	S	0	0	73	73
Hoke M (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	S	S	?	S	S	S	S	93	87
Kaptur M (D)	?	S	0	0	0	0	0	S	0	0	S	0	?	0	?	23	20
Kasich J (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	93	93
LaTourette S (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	60
Ney B (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	93	93
Oxley M (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0	93	93
Portman R (R)	S	0	0	0	S	S	S	S	0	S	S	S	0	0	0	67	67
Pryce D (R)	S	S	0	0	S	S	S	0	?	S	S	S	?	0	0	77	67
Regula R (R)	S	0	0	0	S	S	S	0	0	0	S	0	S	0	0	60	60
Sawyer T (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

HOUSE SCOREBOARD—Continued

[House key: S: Supported private property position; O: Opposed private property position; X: House Speaker excused himself from voting; ?: Did not vote; I: Ineligible to vote at the time]

Private property position Congressman (votes)	N 1	Y 2	Y 3	N 4	Y 5	N 6	N 7	N 8	Y 9	N 10	N 11	N 12	N 13	Y 14	N 15	Percent support	
																When voting	All votes
Stokes L (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	7	7
Traficant J (D)	O	S				S	S	S	O	S	S	S	O	O	O	60	60
OKLAHOMA																	
Brewster B (D)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	93	93
Coburn T (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	93	87
Istook E (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	93
Largent S (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100
Lucas F (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	93	93
Watts J (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	?	?	S	S	S	S	S	100	87
OREGON																	
Bunn J (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	93	93
Cooley W (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100
DeFazio P (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	7	7
Furse E (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0	0
Wyden R (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	7	7
PENNSYLVANIA																	
Borski R (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0	0
Clinger W (R)	S	S	O	O	O	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	O	S	73	73
Coyne W (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	7	7
Doyle M (D)	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	27	27
English P (R)	S	S	O	O	S	S	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	67	67
Fattah C (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0	0
Foglietta T (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0	0
Fox J (R)	S	S	O	S	S	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	40	40
Gekas G (R)	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	93	93
Goodling B (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	?	S	S	S	O	93	87
Greenwood J (R)	S	S	O	O	O	O	O	?	?	?	S	O	S	O	O	33	27
Holden T (D)	O	O	O	O	S	S	S	O	O	S	O	?	O	O	O	43	40
Kanjorski P (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	7	7
Klink R (D)	O	O	O	O	O	S	?	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	21	20
Mascara F (D)	O	O	O	O	S	S	S	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	20	20
McDade J (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	O	S	86	80
McHale P (D)	S	O	O	O	S	S	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	20	20
Murtha J (D)	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	S	O	S	O	O	O	O	O	33	33
Shuster B (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	?	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	93
Walker R (R)	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	?	?	93	87
Weldon C (R)	S	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	33	33
RHODE ISLAND																	
Kennedy P (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	?	O	O	O	O	0	0
Reed J (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA																	
Clyburn J (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0	0
Graham L (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	O	87	87
Inglis B (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	93	93
Sanford M (R)	S	S	S	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	O	33	33
Spence F (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	87	87
Spratt J (D)	S	O	O	O	S	S	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	20	20
SOUTH DAKOTA																	
Johnson T (D)	S	S	O	O	S	S	S	O	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	40	40
TENNESSEE																	
Bryant E (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	?	S	100	93
Clement B (D)	S	S	S	O	O	S	S	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	40	40
Duncan J (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	93	93
Ford H (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	?	O	?	O	?	O	8	7
Gordon B (D)	S	S	S	O	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	53	53
Hilleary V (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	93	93
Quillen J (R)	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	93	93
Tanner J (D)	O	S	S	S	S	S	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	60	60
Wamp Z (R)	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	87	87
TEXAS																	
Archer B (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100
Armey D (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100
Barton J (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	93
Bentsen K (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	20	20
Bonilla H (R)	O	O	O	S	?	O	?	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	100	100
Bryant J (D)	O	O	O	S	?	O	?	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0	0
Chapman J (D)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	67	67
Coleman R (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	?	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	7	7
Combest L (R)	S	S	O	O	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100
de la Garza E (D)	O	S	O	S	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	O	O	O	47	47
DeLay T (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100
Doggott L (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0	0
Edwards C (D)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	O	O	O	O	O	67	67
Fields J (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	?	?	?	S	S	S	S	S	100	80
Frost M (D)	O	O	O	S	S	O	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	?	29	27
Geren P (D)	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	O	S	O	S	O	O	O	67	67
Gonzalez H (D)	O	?	?	?	?	O	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	18	13
Green G (D)	O	O	O	O	S	O	O	?	?	?	O	?	O	O	O	9	7
Hall R (D)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	93	93
Jackson-Lee S (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	7	7
Johnson E (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	7	7
Johnson S (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100
Laughlin G (R)	S	S	S	?	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	93	87
Ortiz S (D)	O	?	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	O	S	79	73
Smith L (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	?	?	S	S	S	S	S	100	87
Stenholm C (D)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	O	O	80	80
Stockman S (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	?	S	S	S	S	100	93
Tejeda F (D)	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	O	?	79	73
Thornberry W (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100
Wilson D (D)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	O	O	S	S	80	80
UTAH																	
Hansen J (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100
Orton B (D)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	O	O	O	S	73	73
Waldholtz E (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100
VERMONT																	
Sanders B (I)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0	0
VIRGINIA																	
Bateman H (R)	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	?	S	S	86	80

HOUSE SCOREBOARD—Continued

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Private property position Congressman (votes)	N 1	Y 2	Y 3	N 4	Y 5	N 6	N 7	N 8	Y 9	N 10	N 11	N 12	N 13	Y 14	N 15	Percent support	
																When voting	All votes
Bliley T (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	93	93
Boucher R (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	S	O	O	O	O	O	13	13
Davis T (R)	S	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	O	O	60	60
Goodlatte R (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	O	87	87
Moran J (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	?	O	O	O	O	O	0	0
Payne L (D)	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	O	O	S	O	S	O	O	O	53	53
Pickett O (D)	S	S	?	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	O	86	80
Scott R (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	7	7
Sisisky N (D)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	?	S	S	?	O	85	73
Wolf F (R)	S	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	O	S	S	O	S	O	O	53	53
WASHINGTON																	
Dicks N (D)	O	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	20	20
Dunn J (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	93	93
Hastings R (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100
McDermott J (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	7	7
Metcalfe J (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	93	93
Nethercutt G (R)	S	S	O	O	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	80	80
Smith L (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100
Tate R (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100
White R (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	O	O	80	80
WEST VIRGINIA																	
Mollohan A (D)	O	O	S	O	S	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	O	O	S	53	53
Rahall N (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	O	O	20	20
Wise B (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	13	13
WISCONSIN																	
Barrett T (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	?	O	0	0
Gunderson S (R)	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	O	80	80
Klecza G (D)	S	O	S	O	O	O	?	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	14	13
Klug S (R)	S	S	O	O	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	O	S	S	O	47	47
Neumann M (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	?	S	S	S	?	S	100	87
Obey D (D)	O	O	O	O	S	S	O	O	O	O	S	O	O	S	O	27	27
Petri T (R)	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	O	S	80	80
Roth T (R)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100	100
Sensenbrenner F (R)	S	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		

TRIBUTE TO HISPANIC BUSINESS
WEEK

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in acknowledgment of the upcoming Hispanic Business Week in New Jersey.

Mr. Speaker, America is a hardworking society. We are a society built on the principles of

growth for the individual, as well as advancement of our community as a whole. Within this context, we can see the vital importance for activists, community builders, and skilled professionals. This, Mr. Speaker, is what the New Jersey Hispanic Chamber promotes.

Mr. Speaker, in an era with significant economy shifts, the statewide Hispanic Chamber of Commerce has led our community in the effort to educate the Hispanic Business Community and its consumers. They have sought to encourage and support the entrepreneurs, the individuals, and the community as a whole.

Through their education, our community has the opportunity to grow and develop into a better community.

This year, Mr. Speaker, the statewide Hispanic Chamber of Commerce will sponsor Hispanic Business Week from October 21 to October 26. I am grateful to be invited to their sixth annual convention and exhibition during this historical week. Today, in acknowledgment and appreciation for their great efforts, I rise to recognize Hispanic Business Week—a step toward the future.